The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,323.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

	Sept.		September.
Leave Bombay	14	Leave Negrapatam	24
" Madras	15	" Madras	27
" Mangalore	16	" Coconada	29
" Cannanore	17	" Vizagapatam	30
" Calicut	17	" Bimlipatam	30
			Oct.
" Beypore	17	" Gopalpore	1
" Cochin	18	Arrives Calcutta	3
" Tuticorin	20		
" Colombo	20		
" Galle	21		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th September at 4 P. M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	24
" Kurrachee	8	" Fao	24
" Guadur	12	" Bushire	26
" Muscat	12	" Linga	28
" Bunder Abbas	14	" Bunder Abbas	30
" Linga	15		Oct.
" Bahrein	16	" Muscat	2
" Bushire	18	" Guadur	4
" Fao	19	" Kurrachee	6
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.,

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
" Ratnagherry—Wednesday.	" Beypore—Wednesday.
" Malwan "	" Vingorla "
" Goa—Thursday "	" Tellicherry—Thursday.
" Marmagoa "	" Cannanore "
" Coompta "	" Mangalore—Friday.
" Mangalore—Friday.	" Coompta—Saturday.
" Cannanore—Saturday.	" Carwar "
" Tellicherry "	" Goa "
" Calicut "	" Vingorla—Sunday.
" Beypore "	" Malwan "
	" Ratnagherry—Monday.
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Monday.
" Malwan "		" Calicut "	
" Vingorla "		" Tellicherry	Tuesday.
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore "	
" Carwar "		" Mangalore	Wednesday
" Coompta "		" Coompta	Thursday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar "	
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa "	
" Tellicherry "		" Vingorla	Friday.
" Calicut "		" Malwan	"
" Beypore "		" Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th September. For freight and passage apply to

DOSSOWJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 30th August, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 3rd Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 1st inst.

A. McRITCHIE, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship JORAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned, as provided in the Bills of Lading.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship Jorawur.

Bombay, 28th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ, LAW STATIONER,

Begs to inform the Gentlemen of the legal profession that he has OPENED a LAW STATIONER'S OFFICE in Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

All descriptions of Writing work undertaken, on highly favourable terms, and the system on which he has made arrangements to execute all work entrusted to him, will not fail to ensure thorough satisfaction, either as regards neatness, correctness, expedition, or style of Caligraphy, which last will assimilate as closely as possible to that adopted by Law Stationer's in England.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

All descriptions of COMMISSION AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken on highly favourable terms, such as shipping, landing, clearing, purchasing, selling, and forwarding goods, &c., &c., giving strangers and travellers all possible information in regard to the country, the prices of articles, and securing house accommodation. The field embraced by the Agency is a diversified one.

Up-country orders accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay promptly attended to.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application to the office.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS, of all sorts and grades, will be SUPPLIED at the shortest notice.

Satisfactory and efficient arrangements have been made to secure the confidence of the public in every respect.

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Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

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THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

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Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

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SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

1	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
½	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
1	" Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	" Cotton Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 7th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,853 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 6th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

A. McRITCHIE, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September, 1869.

NOTIFICATION by the Municipal Commissioner under Sections 11, 12, and IV. of the Municipal Loan Bill.—It is hereby notified that the Assessment designed did on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,03,), being the SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the FIFTEEN LAKH LOAN with interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS Debt; and also the sum of Rs. 11,690, being the SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE Debt.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

1st September, 1869.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT of 1866, and of the GEORGE L. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 5 per Share has been THIS DAY MADE on all the Contributories of the said George L. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, settled on the list of Contributories on the 7th day of July last.

All Contributories of such Company are hereby required to pay the amount, which will be due from him or her in respect of such call, to Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq., Liquidator of the said Company, on or before the 7th day of September next.

N. ARDASEER, Liquidator.

23 Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th August, 1869.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—BANDORA FEAST.—On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, SPECIAL and ORDINARY TRAINS will leave the Marine Lines Station at 6-30, 8-30, 12-0 A.M.; 2-0, 4-0, 5-45, and 8-0 P.M., for BANDORA and intermediate Stations; and Bandora at 5-0, 7-30, 9-0, 10-0, A.M.; 1-0, 3-0, 7-0, and 9-0 P.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations.

J. B. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 1st September, 1869.

WARRAN'S COOKING APPARATUS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that THIRTY-FIVE SETS of Warran's Cooking Apparatus will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Stores, Tow Barracks, at 2 P.M., on the 3rd instant.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed at once.

L. DAVIES, Major, for Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 1st September, 1869.

LOST, FIVE SHARE CERTIFICATES of Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Nos. 547, 548, 872, 905, and 993, standing in the name of MAHOMED COORJEE, and transferred to the name of THACKERSEY JEWUN. Any person finding the same and bringing it to the Warehouse of Mahomed Coorjee, at Khoja Gully, near Mandvee, will receive a REWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SUNTOO BHICAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has agreed with BHUWOO TOONAJEE, GOOVALDASJEE, RUMRAJEE DHONDJEE, and APPAJEE MALOOJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, to advance to them the sum of Rupees (6,000) six thousand, on the security or mortgage of all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the old Jamlee Street, in Bombay, without the Fort, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 475, and numbered under No. 13, measuring 110 8/9 (one hundred and ten square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard), and bounded on the east by the old Jamlee Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north also by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Shaik Ally Junjeerkur Street. All persons claiming to have any interest thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to furnish the said Sunoo Bhicajee with all particulars thereof within three days from this date, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim.

Bombay, Wudachee Gadi, 2nd September, 1869.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND Full-toned semi-grand PIANOFORTE by a good English maker. Address X, No. 100, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues and Illustrations free. The public are cautioned against purious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash, Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS, Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford Street, London, W.

LEA and PERRINS, CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with of without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. SEASON 1869-70.

Patron.

His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

Vice Patrons.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Vice Presidents.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.

Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S., R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., George Foggo, Esq., Rev. W. Maule, | M. Mull, Esq., W. Nicol, Esq., W. Paris, Esq., T. F. Punnett, Esq.,
A. Steinacker, Esq.

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.

H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.

Terms of Subscription.

Performing Members: Rs. 20 per annum ... ...Tickets transferable.
Ordinary Members: Rs. 20 & an. entitling the holder to one seat... } Tickets not
Rs. 30 & an. entitling the holder to two seats... } transferable.
Rs. 35 & an. entitling the holder to three seats. }
Rs. 40 & an. entitling the holder to four seats. }

Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.

Ladies and Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider the business left undisposed of at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Bombay, 27th August, 1869. Secretaries.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 200 per Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1869, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 6th proxino, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY, by small Contracts, of ARCH STONES for Bridges and Culverts on the South East Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Conditions of Contracts, forms of Tenders, and description of Stone, &c., may be learned by applying at the Resident Engineers' Office, Poona.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office in Bombay up to 20th September next.

The undersigned does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th Aug. 1869

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator, WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. Government Resolution No. 1608, dated 7th July 1869, stating that Government will await the result of the inquiries referred to in the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 98, dated 24th June 1869.

2. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, soliciting a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000, to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees, for Native primary Education in the City of Bombay.

3. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the Municipal Expenditure may be improved.

4. Letter from R. Aitken, Esq., dated 23rd August 1869, containing the explanation on a portion of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bench.

5. Petition from certain inhabitants of Beebee Jan Street on the subject of the introduction of lights into their Street.

6. Proceedings of the Finance Committee, including therein Report on the Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th August, 1869.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL, GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER, St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal family.

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MILITARY WORKS ON SALE.

	Rs.	a.
Aide Memoire to the Military Sciences, 3 vols., half russia.	50	0
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" Infantry	3	4
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" Medical Service	3	4
" Ammunition	6	12
" Commissariat	1	0
Adjutant's Guide	3	4
Lady's Review of the Crimean War	2	0
Alexander's Incidents of the Maori War, 1860-61	5	0
Bannatyne's Guide to Examination for Rank of Lieutenant, 1858-69	3	12
" Captain	3	12
Barnard's Report of Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac, 1861-62	10	0
Baumann's Ess ai General de Fortification, &c., &c. 3 vols., with plates, 1837	15	0
Burn's French and English Naval and Military Technical Dictionary	9	0
Burgoyne's (General Sir John) Military Opinions	3	0
Cavalry Regulations, 1865	2	0
Cavalry Brigade Drill	0	10
Chesnel's Dictionnaire des Armées de Terre et de Mer, 1,200 engravings, 2 vols	20	0
Carey's Narrative of the New Zealand War, 1847-61	3	0
Clode's Military Forces of the Crown; their Administration and Government	13	4
Conolly's History of the Royal Sappers and Miners, 2 vols., 17 coloured illustrations	15	0
Cooper's Crisis in the Punjaub, 1857	3	12
Coles' Memoirs of Distinguished Generals of the Peninsular War	8	0
Cust's Lives of the Warriors, 1600 to 1701, 6 vols	39	12
Cust's Annals of the Wars of the 18th Century, 4 vols	26	0
——— 19th ——— 1800-0, 2 vols.	6	8
Dress Regulations for the Army, 1864	1	4
D'Aumale's Military Institutions of France	3	12
D'Aguilar on Courts Martial	3	4
Dictionary of Artillery and other Scientific Military Terms, by Lieut-Col. Voyle	5	0
Douglas on Military Bridges, 1853, reduced to	7	0
——— Fortifications, 1859	0	10
Field Exercise Book, 1867. Pocket edition	1	0
Gymnastic Exercises for the Army	3	4
Griffith's Artillerist's Manual and British Soldier's Compendium	10	0
Graham's Military Ends and Moral Means	3	4
Hamley's Operations of War Explained and Illustrated, second edition	17	8
Graham's Progress of the Art of War, 1858	3	4
Hough's Narrative of the Expedition into Afghanistan in 1838-39	10	0
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Kaimes' Historical Record of the Third Light Dragoons, coloured plates	10	0
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Napier's Outpost Duty, Road-making, &c., 1869	3	4
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Pasley's Rules for Conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege	2	0
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Pipon's Manual of Military Law	3	4
Prescriptions for Military Hospitals	0	12
Queen's Regulations for the Army, pocket edn	0	12
Russell's History of the British Expedition to the Crimea...	3	12
Regulations for European Officers in India—Commands, &c.	8	0
——— Furlough, Retirement, Medical Officers, &c.	3	12
Sappers' Manual, Part I	1	4
Soldier's Pocket Book, by Col. Wolseley	3	4
Sinnett's Military Catechism by Malton	2	0
Smith's Cavalry Outpost Drill	3	0
Swanseger's Military Pay Tables and Ready Reckoner	5	0
Squad Book	1	4
Scott's Origin, Progress, and Equipment of the British Army.	26	12
Thoyt's Guide to Staff Corps Examinations	3	0
Troubridge's Chart of Battalion Drill, reduced to	3	0
Straith on Fortification and Artillery	25	0
Taubert on the Use of Field Artillery on Service	1	0
Text Book for Officers at Hythe	1	4
Wellington's Military Achievements, 2 Vols.	7	8
Wraxall's Military Sketches	5	0
Wellington's Despatches, 8 Vols	80	0
——— Supplementary Despatches, 4 Vols.	40	0

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MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

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There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

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D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if su

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Settlement is going on. No business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	595
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
33,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325
4,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,5 0	200	25	8 do.	Delhi and Loudon	200
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

{ 4,000	2,500	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1635
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 20	Elph'st'ne Land	1000
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	645
9,000	150	all	Nil	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ltd	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1200
5,000	2,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	285

* For cash.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,750	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	785
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	260
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	90	Manockji Petit's	990
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1275
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
250	3,000	850	200 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,600	1750 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
200	2,000	all	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,325
200	500	all	100 do.	Do. New	580
700	1,880	all	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,400
300	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	10,097
300	2,000	1,800	100 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	125 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,500
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,700	550	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.4	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,50	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	575
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' F'd'r's Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay
25	14½	...	Do. China
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
200	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	60	May '67	Royal Bank
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial

59	
5¾	
6	
15	
6	
15–16	
6	
12	
8	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66		Back Bay Co.	490
3,500	2,400	...		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Purvis, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Neilgherries.
Adams, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Wellington.
Lowry, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Campbell, Lieutenant Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.
Good, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Purvis, Captain, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Kamptee.
Adams, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, from sick leave, to Kamptee.
Sturt, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Aug. 1869 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days hereinnamed:—

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Friday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Monday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or Marine Battalion.)
On Wednesday, the 8th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Friday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Saturday, the 11th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Tuesday, the 14th, Ordnance Department.
On Thursday, the 16th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Saturday, the 18th, Byculla Schools.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 31st Aug. 1869.

In continuation of G. O. C. No. 695, of the 22nd ultimo, and with the sanction of Government, the following movement of Detachment, in relief, for 1869-70 are ordered:—

23rd Regiment N. L. I.—(Two Companies) from Dwarka to Poona.

25th Regiment N. L. I.—(One Company) from Burda Chowkey to Dwarka.

No. 4,134, Sergeant George Bagnell, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, employed as Provost Sergeant, in the Garrison Cells, Kurrachee, is transferred to the Unattached List under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 695 of 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1st SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Oriental (s)	Day	Calcutta, August 10
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cochin, August 25.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Hamoody	Nacoda	Calcutta.

The barque Oriental, Orlander, to Batavia, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26 Hope ..... Thompson ..... Liverpool.
Simla (s) .... Galle.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 3rd Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Oct. 15
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Nov. 12

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Nov. 26
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Dec. 24
,,	,, 29		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

8th September.	6th November.
9th October.	4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

September 9th.	November 8th.
October 4th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, *viâ* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

Now ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KINLOCH—September 1st, at 25 Grant Road, Mr. Wm. Kinloch, aged 34 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

AINSLIE—August 21st, at Bellary, Harriet Agnes, wife of Captain E. C. Ainslie, 3rd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

CLERK—August 24th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Captain Malcolm G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, Kussowlie, of a daughter.
PALMER—August 24th, at Sealkote, the wife of captain A. PowerPalmer, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MAN- BRADFORD—August 23rd, at Jhansie, by the Rev H. Dyeman, George Octavius Man, youngest son of the late Harry Stoe Mann, Esq., R. N., of Hulstead Hall, Halstead, Sevenoaks, Kent, to Mary, second daughter of Colonel E. Bradford, B. S. C.

DEATH

ROBERTS—August 20th, at Simla, Frederick Henry, infant son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Roberts.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

THOSE who take a warm interest in the effective Government of India will rejoice to see that His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, had the moral courage to touch on a great subject at the Napier Dinner last Saturday—the financial relations subsisting between the subordinate administrations and the Supreme Government. The dissatisfaction created by the working of the existing plan is not confined to men who occupy exalted positions, and who feel the strain more severely than outsiders. Major Chesney has boldly advocated very extensive changes, and we have followed these reformers at an humble distance. The method in force can only tend to cramp administrative energy, waste extensive and profound local experience, promote delay, and yet not attain its object—economy and efficiency. Perpetual reference enfeebles the sense of responsibility, and that life and soul of good work being undermined at its source, the performance of daily duties has a tendency to become perfunctory. If the subordinate Governments are to be mere collections of clerks, let the fact be frankly confessed; but in that case the expensive apparatus now maintained becomes a superfluity; and clerks in future had better be appointed to execute orders and write reports. We do not go the length of Mr. Bright's ideas on the subject, we are hostile to notions which, if carried out, would destroy the unity of the Empire; but we go in principle, the length of Major Chesney. Let there be subordination, complete and absolute in all matters that are imperial; but impose fewer restrictions, give us more freedom in all matters that are local. The Supreme Government would have quite enough to do, and possess a sufficient breadth and depth of centralized power; while the subordinate Governments, each in its own sphere, would be in a position to make the most of the resources pertaining to them, and would be able to work with hopefulness and an eye to the public good.

Unless his remarks are carefully read the Governor of Bombay, we apprehend, may be misconstrued. In the earlier part of his speech, for instance, he spoke of the "inexorable economy" prescribed by the Supreme Government; but since in a later section of his observations he explicitly stated that he did not in the slightest degree dissent from the strict financial maxims laid down by the Viceroy in Council—we infer that the former phrase, in order properly to express his thought, should read—"inexorable *but necessary* economy." Indeed, the principles so repeatedly and emphatically sent forth from Simla will be endorsed by every man of business and every man of common sense. But those principles would apply as rigorously and imperatively to the subordinate Governments, if they were released from a debilitating and discouraging dependence, and permitted a certain latitude of discretion in the administration of finance, as they are supposed to do now. It may be difficult to draw the line, but it will be more difficult, except at the cost of painful sacrifices, to maintain the present trying system. The best men suffer under its numbing influence, and the average men are not improved. Men of varied experience in actual work, as well as outside observers, are convinced that some modification of the powers now possessed by the subordinate Governments is most desirable, especially in regard to the planning and execution of public works for the benefit of the country whose welfare they are appointed to promote and safeguard. The importance, the imperative necessity of economic expenditure is obvious, and a general control, so long as it is general, is salutary and wise. But surely such a control need not be inconsistent with the possession of greater latitude, greater freedom by the subordinate Governments. Surely those who have local knowledge and an every day experience of local requirements are best qualified to carry out the works demanded on all sides, and should be free from interference so long as they keep within the limits of their financial resources. Such are what we infer from his speech to be the scope and limits of the views entertained by the Governor of Bombay, and we trust the example of his measured, and, therefore, weighty plain-speaking will not be lost upon other high functionaries; that his criticism will be duly considered at head-quarters in India, and will not be disregarded at Home.

We hold it to be a maxim of Government in India that while absolute obedience should be exacted under severe penalties for neglect or insubordination, on the other hand outspeaking on all sides should not only be permitted but encouraged. By no other process can responsible authorities secure full and accurate information and that variety of statement derived from manifold points of view so essential to the formation of sound judgment. There is no public opinion in this country to make up for the silence of functionaries. Here every agent, from the highest to the lowest, must be alike conservative and radical; steadfast to preserve what is good or appears to be so, and prompt to change and amend, or to advise change or amendment when the lapse of time, or any other cause, has turned what looked like good to evil. The extremely centralized form of government in vogue has been shown in practice to be defective, embarrassing, and wasteful; and it behoves all who have arrived at that conclusion to express their opinions in the most effective way. Every authority, speaking by the book, who does so, performs a public duty.

From one part of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's speech—recollecting, however, Cromwell's golden advice to the presbyters, that we may be in the wrong,—we feel bound to dissent. He seems to want more Parliamentary interference in the affairs of India. No doubt, if Parliament is to intermeddle, the House of Lords can be trusted to make fewer blunders than the House of Commons. But we have a general objection which includes both in its scope, and it is that neither are unfitted to direct, except in a peculiar way, the Government of India. They are not summoned or elected for that purpose, and the subject is foreign to the great interests under their immediate charge. If they interfered their action would infallibly become party action, since no other is or can be effective under responsible Government, and party action would ruin India in a decade. Lord Napier says truly that we must take the crosses with the benefits of change, but let us pray that Parliamentary meddling and party Government applied to India may not be one of the crosses. The influence of the Home Government, without Parliamentary or party pressure, is already sufficiently oppressive; add these two and India would speedily become uninhabitable by Europeans of ordinary ability. But there must be a final authority, somewhere and our final authority is Parliament. In the exercise of that authority Parliament will act wisely in confining itself to the amendment of proved defects in our governmental machinery; and if Lord Napier and other Peers can effect this they will do India a genuine service. We apprehend that the reform demanded in the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments can only be executed by Parliament; and we trust that, at an early period, Parliament will concede what wise policy requires. To any greater extent we dread the interference of Parliament in the multifarious concerns of this great branch of the British Empire.

In the proposed re-distribution of territory among the subordinate Governments, as sketched by our Umballa contemporary, we notice an omission which, it is to be hoped, will not be found in any plan ultimately adopted. The present constitution of the Bombay Presidency is the result of accident and temporary convenience. It was fitting that Sind, when acquired, should be given over to the Governor of Bombay because he was best placed to administer its affairs and watch its rude frontier. It would also have been fitting if that portion of the Central Provinces, whose natural line of communication is with the Bombay coast, had been given over to our Local Government instead of being retained by the supreme power. Now, any territorial change, in order to be complete, should rectify arrangements which were convenient at the moment, and should be somewhat in accordance with the law of natural selection. Geography and political exigencies furnish the key to that. Thus, the left bank of the Nerbudda belongs to Bombay, and its political, as well as commercial and military, relations pertain to this side of India. On the other hand, Sind belongs to the Punjab. It would, therefore, seem to be sound policy to take Sind from Bombay in exchange for territory on the Nerbudda, and by annexing Sind to the Punjab create a presidency of the Indus. From a political point of view the latter arrangement would be a great gain; since the whole frontier from the Himalayas to Kurrachee and the Mekran Coast would be under one authority. The completion of the railway will make communication easy, and one system of defence might be applied to the frontier throughout. The Bombay Government, much as it prizes Sind, could not and would not object to the proposed change, while the Central Provinces would be deprived of nothing that can be properly called their own. The distribution of territory would be more business-like, and more compact and manageable. The great improvement, however, would be the creation of an important frontier State, responsible for the welfare and safety of the Western border of India. We trust this will not be overlooked. Give us a Presidency of the Indus.

CAPTAIN ERNEST OSTREHAN, Staff Corps, we hear, will be moved from the Commissariat Office here, to take charge at Nusseerabad.

CAPTAIN FRANK CHARTERIS DAVIDSON, having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to be Major from the 20th August, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LIEUTENANT VALENTINE BIRCH and Lieutenant Samuel Barrett Miles, having completed twelve years' service, have been promoted to be Captains from the 20th August, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LIEUT. C. S. STURT, Cadre H. M.'s 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations at 1868.

IN obedience to Her Majesty's commands, received through the Secretary of State for India, the name of Lieut. G. E. J. G. D. Glasgow, general list, is removed from the list of the Bombay Army from the 20th August 1869.

THE "Pioneer" considers itself warranted now in saying that there is every reason to believe the G. I. P. Railway will be opened to Jubbulpore by the end of June next. This, it is added, will give the gain of a day in the carriage of letters, and of two in that of passengers, from Bombay.

THE Governor of Madras has of late taken to writing minutes with a frequency that surprises people. The papers received from Madras yesterday contain two from his pen—one on the water supply project for the city of Madras, and another on the irrigation works in the Presidency.

"IT is said (we quote the 'Pioneer') that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald proposes, in case the Duke of Edinburgh should enter India by Bombay, to organize a trolly service for His Royal Highness's conveyance from Kundwah to Jubbulpore." We may add for the information of our readers that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has accepted an invitation to attend the durbar to be given in honour of H. R. H., and that he will be accompanied by several distinguished officers.

THE Shah of Persia's presents, by his envoy, Abdool Hassan Shah, to Cabul, are a jewelled snuff-box for the Ameer, and a jewelled belt for Yakoob Khan.—*Mofussilite.*

MR. J. W. EEDE, Deputy Accountant General N. W. P., has been compelled, owing to failing health, to avail himself of two months' privilege leave to the Hills.—*Pioneer.*

A CONTEMPORARY states that the succession to Mr. Seton-Karr as Foreign Secretary was first offered to Sir George Couper. There would have been nothing surprising in such an offer, but we greatly doubt if it was ever made.—*Pioneer.*

LOCUSTS in hosts have traversed Western Marwar, *i. e.* Oodeypore, Doongerpore, Bunsrana and Pertabghur, and have lodged at some of those places. The great harm from the visitation will be in October.

THE "Mofussilite" has "excellent authority" for stating that the statement, which has gone the round of the journals, to the purport that His Excellency the Viceroy will go to Kumoan in October, is likely to be verified.

AZIM KHAN and Abdul Rahman reached Meshed on July 15. In the absence of the Prince Governor they were courteously and hospitably received by local officials. Azim Khan had been ill, hence his late arrival at Meshed.—*Mofussilite.*

WE see it stated that from parts of Rajpootana, especially the States under the Meywar Agency, there are good accounts of the crops, but that in Pallee and Jodhpore the ground had hardly moistened enough to admit of sowing, while the tanks were empty, and not a quarter of the usual cultivation had been done.

A CORRESPONDENT assures the "Pioneer" that Government has sanctioned the proposal to give Currency Officers house accommodation in the Currency Offices, when these buildings are large and suitable; but that, when these are unsuitable, a house is to be built or rented for the purpose in as close contiguity to the office as possible.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the circumstance that with reference to the Simla census figures, Beauteous Truth can no longer be said to reside at the bottom of a well, but to have gone up "the mountain," as no less than 66 European ladies registered themselves as "over 40;" the number under the rather elastic heading "from 20 to 40" having been 281, All honour to the 66!—*Mofussilite.*

THE Punjab Railway will probably open the further length from Umballa to Loodiana in the course of September. When this takes place the mail horses on that line will be transferred to the Umballa and Kalka road, on which a Government passenger dak is about to be established, to the ineffable convenience of visitors to Simla, who will henceforth know at what point between Rs. 10 and Rs. 120 to calculate the cost of the forty-eight miles' journey.—*Pioneer.*

THE Rajah of Coorg, on whose little foibles in the way of murder Mr. Cole has thrown such a strong light [in an interesting paper already published] was the "interesting *defunct* of Benares," as a lady traveller once called him, where he employed his leisure in the mild pursuit of playing the violin. He was the father of the Princess Victoria Gourama, and father-in-law of the Colonel Campbell whose sudden disappearance from the midst of London is one of the mysteries of the day.—*Pioneer.*

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.

"THERE is every reason," says the *Mofussilite*, "to believe that Sir B. Peacock retires in January or February next. The appointment of his successor rests with the Crown and not as, oblivious of the High Court Act, we have hitherto thought, with the Government of India, so that there can be nothing but speculation concerning it. The Indian papers are not improbably right in naming Sir R. Couch of Bombay, who is a good Judge, and, from his Indian experience, would have a great advantage over any Chief Justice sent out from England."

THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRIBES.

THE bazaar at Sheeshuck, in the Chittagong Hill States, by the establishment of which Captain Lewin hoped to knit friendly communication with the Syloo tribes without the intervention of the troublesome chief Ruttun Pocea, has proved a failure. This crafty personage seems to have foreseen the loss of authority he would sustain by ceasing to be the interpreter and channel of communication between the British Government and the Hill tribes of the interior, and he seems to have had influence enough with the simple Syloos to induce them to abstain from accepting the very boon they had solicited. The bazaar was kept open for a considerable time, but not a Syloo attended it.—*Pioneer.*

TAKING NATIVES TO ENGLAND.

WITH the view of protecting natives of India from the danger of being thrown adrift by their employers in the streets of London, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal some time ago instructed the Collector of Customs at Calcutta to communicate with all natives (not being domestic servants) hired to proceed to England, and to explain to them their true position, so as to enable them to stipulate for a return-passage in their engagement. The Governor-General in Council has now requested the other sea-board governments and administrations to issue similar instructions to the proper officers at all the ports under their respective control.

It is not generally known that under Section 3 of Act XIII. of 1864 it is unlawful, and a punishable offence, to make a contract with any native of India, binding him to emigrate to England for the purpose of labouring for hire. The Emigration Act sanctions the departure of natives to certain specified places only, and the United Kingdom is not one of them—*Pioneer.*

A "JOKE" RETRACTED.

(*Mofussilite.*)

THE worst of a joke is that there are people who can no more understand such a thing than the Scotch nation in general, and the great Napoleon in particular. We ventured on one the other day at the expense of the Stud Commission, to the purport that a member of the Commission had taken a music score to what should have been the final meeting of the Commission and that the blank flyleaf of that score was, through inadvertence, presented by him to the Commission as their report, and mistakenly signed by the president and members as such. We regret to hear that the probability of this merry nonsense being accepted as fact at a distance from Simla has given annoyance in a quarter where we certainly had not the remotest wish to cause any. We very sincerely regret this; and beg those of our contemporaries who copied the squib into their columns, to also obligingly find place for this our explanation, that the para in question was intended as a joke, and had no real foundation in fact.

RELEASE OF THE ARMENIAN BISHOP IN ABYSSINIA.

THE following intelligence of the release of the Armenian Bishop may be relied on.

M. Munzinger, who arrived at Aden from Mussowah on the 2nd July, had received a letter about three weeks before, from the Armenian Bishop who was detained by Gobazie, and also had from the latter a letter telling him that the Bishop had been relieved and had reached Adowa, and was on his way to Mussowah. M. Munzinger had ordered his agent at Mussowah to provide the Bishop on arrival with funds to reach Cairo.

Gobazie, when forwarding the Bishop, asked him for a carpet and a telescope, and M. Munzinger thinks that from the manner in which Gobazie has behaved in this business, such presents may be made in acknowledgment of the release. This has been allowed.

The tribe to which the murderers of Mr Powell belonged have been severely punished by having their villages burnt and plundered by Tsalala, Governor of Adyabo, under Prince Kassa. This is chiefly owing to two Swedish Missionaries, who were on very good terms with Adyabo, having been amongst the number of the murdered. Kassa himself having been urged by the Europeans in the country, had also, it is believed, been instrumental in avenging their death.—*Mofussilite.*

"PEGS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—In an old book called *Cups and their Customs* I have just met the following, which may be another than the generally accepted origin of the word "peg":—"It is said that a peg tankard formerly existed, having inside a row of eight pins, one above the other. The first person who drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin, the second was to empty to the next pin, and so on; the pins were therefore so many measures to the compotators, making them all drink alike." Now may not this have originated the word "peg," as showing the quantity of spirit to be taken to each bottle of soda-water. The book further says that "if any of the company drank short or beyond the peg, they were obliged to drink again till they hit off the exact quantity, and the result was they often got very drunk. For this reason, in Archbishop Anselm's canons, made in the Council at London in 1102, priests are enjoined not to go to drinking bouts nor to drink pegs. This shows the antiquity of the invention, which at least is as old as the conquest."

Again, as to the "whistle tankard," this was constructed with a whistle attached to the brim, which could be sounded when the cup required replenishing (from this may have originated the saying "if you want more you may whistle for it"), or in more rare instances the whistle was so ingeniously contrived in the bottom that it would sound its own note when emptied.—Yours, &c.,

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton..... 38,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats.... 14,000 ,,
,, Import of Cotton ..... 58,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats.... 42,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton ..... 25,000 ,,
Price of Fair Dhollera 10¾d.
The Cotton Market opens very dull.

LONDON, 27TH AUG., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, and prices were drooping.
Fair Dhollera 10¾d.
The Manchester market is quiet, and prices are drooping.
7 lbs.- Shirtings 9s. 10½d.
8½ lbs. ,, 11s. 7½d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 5¾d.
The ships Thomas Seddon, Thunderbolt, Ashgrove, Helen Scott, British Viceroy, T. E. Lemon, Winthrop, Hannah Law, and Price (? Berbice) have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 28TH AUG., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued quiet, and prices were further drooping.
Fair Dhollera 10¾d.
Consols 92¾d.
Oriental Bank shares £43-10s.
Chartered ,, ,, £17-10s.
,, Merc. ,, ,, £33.
4 per cent. Government Securities 92½
5 per cent. ,, ,, 105½
5½ per cent. ,, ,, 110½
Exchange on India 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Total coin in Banks of England and France..... £70,125,000
Total Notes outstanding..... £77,250,000
The ship Eric has arrived from Bombay.

HUNT FOR A MAN-EATING TIGRESS.

A LETTER from Major Davies, dated Hassamur, Aug. 22, gives the following particulars:—"Webster, Norie, Irvine, and I started in search of her on the 13th. We pitched at Ranyrapallium on the 15th, and on the following morning, we came on the pugs of the tigress and the ground fortunately being moist, we tracked her to a place in which she had been lying, all ready for a man. She had sneaked off up a nullah just before we came up, and we lost her for a time. About 12 o'clock we heard that she had been seen by some of the beaters. I went back with Irvine, and taking up her track again we tracked her steadily up till, by great blessing, I saw her standing broad side on, about 20 or 30 yards off, and shot her by a fluke through the heart. Webster and Norie had the heart taken out and found the bullet had cut it in half. Luckily no one saw her till I put up the rifle, so there was no stampede. She was an old lankey tigress with worn down teeth, standing high, but otherwise small. Whilst we were tracking her up, she had not condescended to move more than a few yards at a time, ahead of us, without lying down. She was carried round the village in state on a car with great rejoicings in the evening, and a nautch was given in our honour which we would gladly have avoided. The Ehalaghur trackers behaved capitally in pugging up, and thank God no one was boned, for both Webster and I were very much afraid of a stampede, then some one must have been seized. Next morning we beat for bison and we had the most laughable stampede, about 200 beaters, tom-toms, cholera horns, &c., were crowded together in one place, when two bisons broke near them. The jungle was thorny and thik, but the 200 threw themselves upon it in

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE adjourned second ordinary meeting of the proprietors of the New Bank of Bombay was held in the board room of the bank yesterday afternoon—Mr. H. Forman in the chair—to determine how the shares of the reserved issue which have not been taken up by the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay should be dealt with, and to approve the election of Messrs. Henry Forman and E. D. Sassoon as directors of the bank. There was a small attendance.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting. The directors, he said, had felt some anxiety about the proper mode of dealing with the unallotted shares, and had taken the opinion of counsel, which the shareholders would all have seen in the circular which had been sent to each proprietor. With that "opinion" before them, the directors, he thought, had only one course open to them, and he would now propose—"That the shares of the reserved issue which have not been taken up by shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay shall be disposed of, whether by sale or otherwise, in such manner as the directors consider best for the interests of the bank, or having regard to the special circumstances of any particular applications for such shares already made, in such manner as to the directors may appear to be proper."

Mr. Henry Maxwell seconded the motion.

Mr. Dinshw Manockjee Petit stated that the native shareholders present all understood the meaning of the motion, he having already explained it to them.

In reply to Mr. W. M. Wood,

The Chairman explained that the number of shares which had been informally applied for by shareholders in respect of their old shares, and which on account of hat informality had not been given, was 423.

Mr. J. Duxbury said he would respectfully invite the directors to give particular consideration to such special cases as had been referred to. As a case in point he might mention that a relative of his, Mrs. Atkinson, the holder of between 80 and 90 shares in the old Bank of Bombay, was in England when the bank failed, and before she returned to Bombay, which she did as soon as possible on account of the depreciation of her property, she found that she was too late to apply for the first allotment of shares in the new bank. Her circumstances being somewhat reduced by her losses, she had to dispose of half of her shares, and she now held 43 old shares, and applied for and got an allotment in the second issue of 22 shares. He respectfully submitted that this lady was entitled to consideration on account of the other 45 shares which she held when the bank failed.

The Chairman—I think generally the directors will consider any case that comes before them, but individual cases cannot be dealt with at this meeting.

Mr. Duxbury said he quite agreed with the Chairman that individual cases could not be disposed of now.

The Chairman's motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. Bond, seconded by Mr. Tapidas Varzdas, the election of Messrs H. Forman and E. D. Sassoon as directors of the bank was approved.

That being all the business, the meeting then adjourned.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING A PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.

IN the Fort Police Court on Tuesday a charge of defamation was brought before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, by Nowrojee Shapoorjee Sunjana against Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madan—the case arising out of a letter which appeared in a Parsee weekly paper called the *Sunday Review*.

Dr. Dallas appeared for the complainant and Mr Scoble for the defendant.

Dr. Dallas, in opening the case, said the complaint had been brought in consequence of a letter which appeared in a Parsee newspaper under the extraordinary *nom de plume* of "The Spear that drives out the unknown contrivances of the wild Sunjanas" and of which the following was a translation:—

"Further (he) writes that about 15 years ago, a member of the very same (Asha) family, named Khoarsedji Jamsetji, who is now acting as a mobed (Parsee priest) in the Hatel's agairy (fire-temple) in Poona, (a blank in the text) was married to a girl of the womb of a woman of different religion, in consequence whereof, he (Khoarsedji) was excommunicated by the mobeds of Nowsari. By writing this insensible (remark) in this manner, he has endeavoured to lower the character of the aforesaid offenceless family. We say that should that story be true, the aforesaid Khoarsedji has not done so knowingly; but he has done it under the influence of the symbols of the usage and practice of the Zoroastrians. Now, we know, that as the above writer has endeavoured to do good to himself by talking disparagingly of that poor family, he is, in the same way, ashamed to expose the truth respecting the Sanjana family; but (people) like Pestonjee could not have forgotten that about five years ago, on the 1st day of the *Gatha*, a Parsee named Barjorji Pestonji performed the navijed (ceremony) of his (two sons in the *madarsa* (school) of the Wadyaji, in which navijed ceremony, Pesootonjee removed his panthaki (family priest,) and performed that ceremony in company of his own brother Nowrojee, in consequence of which, the said Panthaki (family priest) spoke in a loud voice, at that very place, as follows:—"What an oppression (this) is." "While the aforesaid Nowrojee was carrying the 'contract work' at the village of Wassind, he kept a prostitute, he got sons and daughters by her, partook of meals prepared by a Mussulman cook, and further he comes here to the fire-temple, puts on the appearance of a dustoor (high priest) and dustoorie (une) at my right." What! Is he to bring children born of the womb of a prostitute, and perform the ceremony of navijod, and am I, a *panthaki* (family priest), not to perform it?" and so forth. In consequence of his saying so in that assembly, Pesootonjee, while reading the third chapter of the pated (prayer) with his very pure dustoor Nowrojee, got up and went and sat on a hindora (seat) that was then for performing ceremonies, and lamented over that blemish ! ! ! failed to have been noticed by the above writer for the information of his readers. Now, should this story be true, it throws a great deal of reflection on our community; because, daughters born of the womb of such unworthy (persons) would live in the ways of those who are under the influence produced by sucking her milk, and carry on the profession of a prostitute, and they would at the same time be considered as the progeny of (blank ! !) This is not a trifling matter."

(Signature affixed to the above letter.)

"Written by the Spear that drives out the unknown contrivances of the wild Sunjanas."

The complainant, Dr. Dallas said, was going against not the registered publisher of the paper, but against the writer of the letter—whose name had been given up by the publisher—and the portion he complained of was a gross libel against him.—It wa that part which purported to state an imaginary conversation commencing "what an oppression this is."

The Magistrate—Would it be thought a libel in England to say of an English gentleman that he kept a woman?

Dr. Dallas—I don't believe it would.

The Magistrate—Well, is the scale of morality higher among the Parsees that they should consider it a libel? (A laugh.)

Dr. Dallas—I apprehend it would be considered a libel on a Parsee priest at least, if I can show from the opinion of respectable members of the Parsee community that were such a slur thrown on a priest they would never allow him to officiate in their temples or in their families.

The Magistrate—It would be a libel amongst us if it were said in reference to a priest in holy orders, no doubt. Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Sorabjee Cursetjee was the first witness, and he deposed that he was the proprietor of a weekly newspaper called the *Sunday Review*. A copy of that paper, of date 5th August, being shown him, he said that was published by him and the letter in it in the Guzerathi language signed "The Spear that drives out the unknown contrivances of the wild Sunjanas" was written by defendant in witness's own presence in his office. Witness produced the original manuscript of the letter and a private letter to him by defendant, dated 12th August and stating—"The whole responsibility of the letter bearing the signature 'The Spear that drives out the unknown contrivances of the wild Sunjanas,' which I gave you for being published in the *Sunday Review*, is on my head."

The Magistrate here asked Mr. Scoble whether there were no terms possible in this case? These charges of defamation were very unsatisfactory.

Mr. Scoble—Your Worship will understand that our ground for writing the letter and coming here was that the letter was written in good faith and to serve a good object for the public good. I don't know, I am sure, if the other side wish to withdraw from the prosecution; but I understand we have the most ample evidence that the statements in that letter are true.

Witness further deposed in reply to Dr. Dallas—who took no notice of the preceding remarks—that he knew that the Nowrojee who made the present complaint was the person referred to in the letter in his paper. On cross-examination by Mr. Scoble, witness said he did not know the complainant personally. This letter had been the first on the subject.

Mr. Scoble—Don't you think you are talking rather rashly as a publisher?

Witness—It was the first letter in my paper, but it referred to previous ones that had appeared in other papers. The subject matter had been much discussed in the Parsee community. There are two sects of Parsees—the Kadmees and the Shanshaies. My paper is the organ equally of both sects, and of both parties in this matter.

Mr. Scoble—Impartial man! (A laugh.)

Dr. Dallas here said that he had not intended to proceed with the case that day, as the complainant was ill and unable to attend the Court that day. But as the defendant had been at the expense of bringing Mr. Scobls there to attend to his case, he would proceed with his evidence in a semi-detached way; and as to the statement that a man kept a woman not being libellous, he would call two Parsee witnesses to give the opinion of Parsees as to a priest who kept a woman.

The Magistrate—I never understood that the priests were held in very particular respect among the Parsees.

Dr. Dallas—Those that officiate in their temples are held in good opinion.

Mr. Scoble—I have known Parsee priests in business driving hack buggies, carrying on trades, and doing all sorts of things.

The Magistrate—Yes; above all, riding horses without speaking the truth, as their ancestors were enjoined to do. (Laughter.)

Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna was then called and he deposed—I am proprietor of one of the oldest Parsee temples in the Fort. I do not know the complainant. I know a Parsee family which has the surname of Sunjana. They are dustoors of the temple. Dustoors are higher than mobeds.

The Magistrate—Then shall I say they are "high" priests?

Witness—Yes; you may say they are high priests. Although I do not know complainant personally, I know who he is, and his brother is now acting as dustoor in the high temple, Bombay. Mobeds or priests act as assistants to dustoors.

Dr. Dallas here read the letter to witness, and was to ask whether in his opinion the statement in it was libel on the complainant, when,

Mr. Scoble objected to the question, as that was a subject for the Magistrate to consider.

Dr. Dallas—Well, I can put it in another way if you object; but in a case of this kind your Worship must be greatly influenced by the opinion of the community as to the effect it would have upon their conduct.

Mr. Scoble—It is not proved that the man has any position as a priest.

The Magistrate—In England it would not be allowed for a moment.

Mr. Scoble—No; and I am not aware of any extension of the law of evidence that would allow it here.

Dr. Dallas then asked witness—If what is in this letter were said of any priest, mobed, or dustoor, would you allow him to officiate in your temple?

Witness—No, decidedly not. If that were proved to be true no Parsee would allow any such person to officiate in any way as a priest in any capacity. Such words as these words would harm all his interests—then his reputation's gone.

Dr. Dallas here repeated his remarks as to proceeding with the case in a semi-detached way.

Witness, (cross-examined by Mr. Scoble)—I do not known whether any members of the Sunjana family are acting as clerks or in other business besides that of mobeds. The complainant's brother is acting as dustoor of Bomanjee Hormusjee's temple. I don't know whether there is any dispute about his appointment.

Mr. Scoble—I believe many of the priestly families—the sacerdotal families—keep shops or are contractors?—A. Yes.

The Magistrate—They are engaged generally in secular enterprises?—A. Yes.

Mr. Scoble—I suppose Parsees of sacerdotal families, that intend to engage in the temples, are obliged to be more careful of their reputations,—a little more careful in their lives—than other members of these families?

Witness—They are obliged to be more careful. A priest would be disqualified by eating food cooked by a Mussalman, and if he frequented prostitutes that would disqualify him.

Mr. Scoble—There are processes by which a man can purge himself?—A. Yes.

Mr. Scoble—May I ask what they are called?—A. It is called *broshnoom*.

The Magistrate—What is it? Is it anything to be taken, by eating or drinking?

Witness—It is a ten days' ceremony. I have known that ceremony performed in Bombay, but not in such cases as this. The office of dustoor is a very high one. There are not many dustoors; in Bombay there are only two competiting ones—Pestonjee Sunjana, complainant's brother, and Jamasjee Muncherjee—both Shanshai Parsees. Among the Parsee community there is a good deal of excitement about the competition. The dustoor of Bomanjee Hormusjee's temple is the dustoor of all Bombay, and the Parsees have not yet fixed who is to be dustoor for all.

Re-examined by Dr. Dallas—A Parsee priest who has been a contractor might become entitled to resume the functions of dustoor on going through the ceremony of *broshnoom*.

Dr. Dallas here said that with the permission of the court, and of Mr. Scoble, he would now ask that the case be adjourned. He had another witness of the same kind as the last one, but he would rather let his examination stand over.

Mr. Scoble—I understand your other witness is personally acquainted with the complainant, and therefore I should like to go on and get some information from him.

Dr. Dallas—But I would rather not go on.

The Magistrate—It does not matter much for you, Mr. Scoble.

Mr. Scoble—Not for me personally, sir, but my client is anxious your Worship should have something on your notes about the complainant.

Dr. Dallas—Of course I told you why I went on at all.

The Magistrate—I don't understand you, Mr. Scoble. The defendant has the case in his favour so far as it goes; there is no case against him whatever it amounts to.

Dr. Dallas remarked that he wished the case adjourned. He had not been aware that that was mail day—(a laugh),—and he had not known this was to be a "leading" case, but expected they would have got away at an earlier hour.

The case was then adjourned till the afternoon of the 15th inst.

THE BROKER OBSTRUCTIONS.

ORDER FOR REMOVAL.

ON Tuesday Mrs. Michael, the proprietrix, and Mr. Meyajee Adamjee, proprietor of the place at which the brokers meet in Meadow Street, were summoned to appear before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, to show cause why they should not take steps with regard to the shop, or brokers' hall in Meadow Street, to prevent obstruction, annoyance, or injury, or risk of such, to persons lawfully employed in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Dallas appeared for the first defendant, and Meyajee appeared personally.

The Magistrate explained, in reply to Dr. Dallas—who thought there was some irregularity in the summons—that he had drawn the summons himself and that the object of it was to put down what was well known to be a nuisance and an annoyance. Act 21 of 1864 of the Legislative Council of India (which was extended to Madras and Bombay) together with a proclamation by the local Government, enabled him, he said, to proceed under section 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Dr. Dallas said no doubt the practice at present pursued at Meadow Street was an annoyance; but looking to the habits and customs of the people, of which His Worship must take judicial notice, it was not such as to call for the adoption of an extremely harsh course against them. The place was used for a legitimate object, for legitimate business. It was much to be regretted that, instead of conducting business quietly, this set of people was noisy and perhaps troublesome, yet it must be an extreme cause of annoyance which alone could justify so extreme a measure as that of the law. If they came out of their room and were noisy and boisterous in the street, which was thereby obstructed, let them be fined by all means—if they caused a disturbance in the road, of course they were liable to a fine like any other persons. But the only cause of complaint appeared to be that they were natives, and conducted their business, as natives would do—in a noisy way. If there had been Europeans in their place, who would have conducted their business in a quiet manner, they would not be interfered with; and that was the charge was brought because these men were natives. He recollected having himself been put to great inconvenience when the brokers had a room next to his office at the corner of the lane opposite the Cathedral, but while suffering from the noise which interrupted the business of his office, he never dreamt of taking any proceedings against those men. If His Worship was ever in the Exchange at Liverpool, he would know that the noise there was so great that it was impossible to hear any thing. Dr. Dallas was of opinion that until some riot or some breach of the peace took place His Worship could not apply the extreme provision of the section in question to a case like the present. He had seen from reports of proceedings in the newspapers that various people had been fined, and very properly fined for obstructions in the street; but he knew one case only in which the section referred to was put in force, and that was to close a graveyard, which poisoned the health of the neighbourhood where were situated some wells that were in general use. He submitted that this was not a case to which the section could be applied.

The Magistrate remarked it was altogether an irregular thing going into the defence at that stage of the proceedings. This was not a hobby-horse that was sought to be ridden: it was a positive wrong to the neighbourhood for which relief was applied for by the summons. It was not only an annoyance but a positive wrong or injury to the neighbourhood.

Mr. Meyajee Adamjee—I have rented the premises to Choonilal Motilal, a broker; and I don't know what they have been doing there at night.

Mr. J. F. Moir, agent Oriental Bank Corporation, said the noise had been very great until a late hour at night for the last week and upwards.

Dr. Dallas said it was very improper of these men to disturb the neighbourhood at night; but they had now agreed not to keep the place open after 6 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, bookseller—The noise is very great even in the day time, your Worship. It is impossible for the neighbours to attend to their business.

Witnesses were then called.

Mr. Moir was sworn, and he deposed he knew the brokers' hall, situated opposite the premises of the Oriental Bank in Meadow Street. The brokers made an intolerable noise night and day; only latterly by night up to 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning. It was a great annoyance to him.

Mr. R. D. Cairns, assistant accountant Oriental Bank Corporation, said the brokers were the cause of continued and great annoyance to him and the men in his charge.

Mr. James Crummy, inspector of police, deposed to having passed the brokers' hall about a dozen times a day. Not satisfied with making a disturbance and noise inside the room, the men sometimes came out and fought in the street. Mr. Moir one day called him up into the bank, and the noise he heard from the window was something awful. One night Mr. Moir took him into the brokers' room, and he saw about two dozen of them fighting with one another. They were shouting, quarrelling, and bawling out at the top of their voices. He passed the place at about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. It was open, and he heard noise and disturbance going on.

The Magistrate said he should be happy to hear any gentleman who had anything to say on the subject; but he might mention he had already made up his mind; he knew what to do, and he knew he was not going to take any hasty step.

Dr. Dallas said he admitted the noise must be a great nuisance to the neighbours at night.

Mr. Hormusjee—It is a great nuisance even during the day.

Mr. Partridge had occupied a shop next to the brokers' room and had been there a month before they came, and he concurred with the other witnesses.

The Magistrate said he proposed to issue an order to abate the nuisance, and he thought it would take nobody by surprise. Let the brokers buy ground from Government and build a hall—somewhere in Back Bay if they liked (a laugh); but they must not among a crowded neighbourhood. He would order a summons to be served on Choonilal, who had rented the premises; and if his written order was not attended to, he should impose a fine of Rs .200 every day and levy it by distraint and sale. He would say nothing about Mrs. Michael.

Dr. Dallas said Choonilal would undertake to have the place closed by 6 o'clock. It was only for the settlement of "cycle" transactions that the place was kept open at night for a few days. It was a nuisance to Europeans only.

The Magistrate—There is Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee who complains of them.

Dr. Dallas—But he is a European. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hormusjee—It is a small room, hardly spacious enough to contain the brokers.

The Magistrate—Do you want them to take the Town Hall?

Mr. Hormusjee—Yes; they must apply to Government for the use of the Town Hall. (A laugh.)

Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, broker—We don't know where to go then. Will your Worship suggest someway?

The Magistrate—I told you of one—that is to go some where in Back Bay. (A laugh.)

Mr. Merwanjee—It is true they make a great deal of noise, but——

The Magistrate—Well, if you continue that noise and disturbance, you will be fined Rs. 200 every day until the nuisance is abated. You may go to the Esplanade and make as much noise as you please.

Mr. Choonilal Motilal—We can't go to the Esplanade for if we move there the sepoys catch us. (A laugh.)

The Magistrate—No doubt you are badly used. You might go to Russia. If this had been in the Peishwa's time, you would have had your ears cropped. (A laugh.)

His Worship said he would have the written order served upon Choonilal Motilal; and if the nuisance was not abated, the order would be enforced to a certainty.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—28TH AUGUST.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

LIABILITY OF MERCHANTS TO INDENTORS FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

TYEBALLY ESSUBALLY VS. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

MR. HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, vakeel, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Langley, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, solicitor, for the defendants.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 211-2, the amount of freight paid by him on a parcel of iron received from England, and interest thereon. The plaintiff claims to recover the freight under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff is a Borah, a dealer in iron, and was for many years, and until recently, one of the constituents of the defendants' firm. The defendants are the agents in Bombay of Messrs. Jevons & Co. (who are stated to be iron manufacturers at Liverpool, in large business) to procure orders for them from the local dealers here. Messrs. Jevons & Co. having been recommended by the defendants to the plaintiff, as parties likely to give satisfaction in executing his orders, the plaintiff, on several occasions, indented for iron on Jevons & Co. through the defendants. On the 28th of February 1866, the plaintiff indented through the defendants, for a quantity of iron. The indent was forwarded by the defendants to Jevons & Co. for execution. It was in the following form:—

"Bombay, 28th February 1866.

"Order for iron to be sent to Messrs. Jevons & Co., Liverpool.

"On account of Tyebally Essubally.

[Here follows a description of the iron, and at the foot are the following conditions:—]

"I, the undersigned, request Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co., of Bombay, to transmit the above order No. 1 to 63 to 68 . . . for iron . . . . . to Messrs. Jevons & Co., Liverpool, or to be shipped on my account on board a good fast sailing vessel.

"Freight and insurance are to be procured at my cost on most favourable terms, and the latter to be at an advance of 40 per cent. on the gross amount of the invoice, and the loss to be made payable in England.

"Purchase to be effected within three months from the date of receipt hereof, and shipment made as soon as possible.

"On Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co. being ready to deliver the invoice with bill of lading, I hereby engage forthwith to pay the cost thereof in an approved bill of exchange on London. Interest on the account is to be reckoned at 5 per cent. per annum.

"On taking delivery of shipping documents, I further agree to pay to Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co. their commission of 2½ per cent. on invoice amount, calculated at the rate of 2s. per rupee.

(Signed) "TYEBALLY ESSUBALLY."

On the receipt of the shipping documents, they were made over to the plaintiff on his paying the defendants their commission at the agreed rate of 2½ per cent., together with the amount of the invoice, which latter sum was remitted by defendants to Jevons & Co. On the arrival of the iron the plaintiff paid the freight thereon and took delivery of it. When the iron was landed one parcel of it was found not to be of the description indented for; this parcel was thereupon made over by the plaintiff to the defendants, and received by the latter as the agents of Jevons & Co., pending a reference to them. The defendants wrote to Jevons & Co. on the subject of this iron, and at the defendants' suggestion the plaintiff also addressed a letter to them (exhibit No. 1) complaining of the iron and declining to accept it. On this representation Jevons & Co. authorised the defendants to sell the iron on their account; and the plaintiff having, in the interval, forwarded another indent to Jevons & Co., they gave the plaintiff credit for the invoice cost of the iron, in this second account. The defendants at the same time, as the agents of Jevons & Co., paid to the plaintiff the duty and landing charges he had incurred, and it is admitted, would have also paid him the amount of freight on the iron, which he now claims, but by an oversight the plaintiff omitted to put forward this item. For the purposes of this case it must be taken to be admitted that the plaintiff had a right to reject the parcel of iron, and that if the arrangement above mentioned, viz., that it should be taken back and the freight and charges refunded to plaintiff, had not been made, the plaintiff would have been justified in selling the iron on account of those concerned, and could have maintained an action for any damage that he might have sustained by the resale; and the question which has been raised in this case is, against whom does the plaintiff's remedy lie—Is it against Jevons & Co., or the defendants? On behalf of the defendants it was contended by Mr. Langley: (1st)—That the defendants were not liable because they acted as agents for the plaintiff alone, and not for Jevons & Co.; (2nd)—If they were agents for Jevons & Co., in selling the iron, they disclosed their principals and were not therefore liable. Mr. Langley, it appears to me, must have lost sight of the conclusion to which his first argument must have led. If, as he contends, the defendants acted as agents for the plaintiff only, what was the nature of their employment and duty? It was to procure a particular description of iron from certain manufacturers for reward to be paid by the plaintiff, and not by them on commission—having failed in this duty they must be liable to the plaintiff in damages—*Cadit questio*. This argument, however, was not much pressed; the second ground was that which was mainly relied on. I apprehend it is now settled law, that where an agent contracts on behalf of a principal, it makes no difference, so far as the liability of the agent is concerned, whether the principal is a foreigner or not. If by the language of the contract, the agent, and not the principal, is bound, such must be the construction; and, further, other dealings, if it clearly binds the principal, and is in form a contract with him only, the agent must be exonerated, without regard to the fact that the principal is resident in a foreign country. As laid down in two leading cases on this subject *Mahoney* vs. *Kekuli*, 14. C.B., p. 390, and *Green* vs. *Kopke*, 18. C.B., p. 549, it is in every case a question of intention to be gathered from the contract itself and the surrounding circumstances. The question then to be considered is, with whom did the plaintiff contract? The indent is the only written evidence of the contract, and it becomes necessary to construe this document. The words are these—"Order for iron, to be sent to Messrs. Jevons & Co., Liverpool"; and after description of the iron, is the memo at foot—"I, the undersigned, request Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co., of Bombay, to transmit the above order for iron to Messrs. Jevons & Co., Liverpool, to be shipped on my account." The indent was left with the defendants, the plaintiff had no communication on the subject with Jevons & Co. Looking at the language of the indent, and the conduct of the parties, it appears to me that the indent is no more than a direction to the defendants to procure the iron which the plaintiff required, from a particular manufacturer. Supposing that instead of the name of Jevons & Co., the name of some iron works, well-known by a particular designation, was inserted as the place to which the order was to be sent, could it be contended that the plaintiff contracted with that foundry, and not with the defendants? I apprehend not. Looking to the indent, the only written evidence of the contract, it appears to me to be clear that the plaintiff contracted with the defendants, and that the insertion of the name of Jevons & Co. was intended to describe the particular manufacturers from whom the iron was to be procured. Having considered the terms of the contract itself, I have now to consider whether there is anything to be gathered from the surrounding circumstances which militates against the construction I have put on this document. The only circumstance relied upon was, that after the arrival of the iron, in October 1866, eight months after the making of the contract, the plaintiff communicated direct with Jevons & Co., to indent. [Exhibit No. 1, before referred to.] It is necessary, however, to regard the circumstances under which this letter was written. It was drafted by a clerk of the defendants; it is written in a language with which the plaintiff is unacquainted; it was signed by him at the defendant's request; and the copy now produced comes out of their possession in their own letter-book. The only conclusion I can come to is that this letter was obtained by the defendants from the plaintiff, and sent by them to Jevons & Co.; as corroborative of their own statement that the iron was not according to indent. The acts of the parties subsequent to the making of the contract, moreover, can have nothing to do with the legal construction of the contract. Looking, then, at the written evidence of the contract and the surrounding circumstances, I am of opinion that the plaintiff contracted with the defendants for the purchase of the iron, and that the defendants are liable to repay to the plaintiff the amount of freight paid by him on the rejected parcel. It was stated that although the defendants are still acting as agents for Jevons & Co., they had no funds of the latter in their hands. If the view I have taken be correct this circumstance is quite immaterial. Provided the plaintiff's claim is not barred by limitation, the defendants as the contracting parties are liable whether they have funds of Jevons & Co. in hand or not. As the plaintiff by his own oversight, omitted to send in his claim for freight when he was paid his other charges, interest must be disallowed. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 165-5-4 and costs. Advocate's cost certified, Rs. 30.

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

BOMBAY AND CENTRAL INDIA.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Gazette of India*, received by us yesterday, contains the despatches, minutes, &c., of the Supreme, subordinate, and Home Governments, relating to the scheme of Indian Railways, lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The public has already seen many of the papers so published, but not those we append, which have a special interest for readers in the Bombay Presidency:—

From Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept. Dated 1st April, 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of the Government of India, No. 1051 R, dated 6th December 1867, on the subject of the extension of railways in India by means of guaranteed capital, and calling on local Governments to bring forward propositions for the lines that may appear to them most desirable to undertake.

2. In my letter No. 157, dated 24th January 1868, I was directed to lay before the Government of India definite proposals for three important feeders to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in Guzerat, and to notice other smaller branches to the same railway which, in the opinion of this Government, it is desirable to undertake with as little delay as possible for the reasons set forth in my letter above quoted.

3. I am now directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. 231 R of 25th February, in which it is observed that the Government of India are desirous of knowing which lines of railway this Government wish to proceed with in priority of all others, and deferring any conclusion as to the branch lines recommended in Guzerat till this information has been submitted, and the Government of India is in possession of the views of this Government on the whole subject. It is added that the branch lines advocated are not considered to be of any State importance.

4. I am now, therefore, directed to submit the opinion of this Government, that one of the lines of railway, the execution of which presses most, and which, for its political and military, as well as commercial, advantages, is of the greatest importance to this presidency, is that connecting the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway with Agra and Delhi.

5. This line, as you are aware, has been the subject of lengthy discussion, and has received the preliminary approval of the Secretary of State, and Government of India. The surveys are now being executed, and have made good progress, and the detailed estimates will, it is expected, be shortly before Government.

6. But the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana has, in a letter to your address, No. 325 S, dated 27th February 1868, a copy of which he has forwarded to this Government, advocated a change in the direction of the line first proposed, and has recommended that, instead of leaving the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway at a point near Baroda, and proceeding up the valley of the Nerbudda to Neemuch, it should be taken *viâ* Ahmedabad and Deesa.

7. Colonel Keatinge has given some strong reasons in support of the proposition he has made, and this Government has, therefore, authorized the employment of a survey party on the investigation of the Deesa line; but as this route has been previously roughly examined, its general features are pretty well known, and it is not anticipated that any great delay will be caused by the further surveys that have been ordered.

8. Another railway line of great State importance, as regards the presidency is, in His Excellency's opinion, the Indus Valley line; but, as the Government of India are aware, its commercial advantages will require time for their development, while those which it possesses of a military and political nature are immediately obvious.

9. These two branches may be regarded as the main or arterial lines leading northward to the North-Western Provinces and to the Punjab, and which, traversing distinct political, military and commercial centres, would link in with the general railway system of the other side of India; they are those, therefore, which for reasons of State importance, should, in the opinion of this Government, be first constructed; and although the line from Baroda to Delhi, as a commercial line, possesses some immediate advantages over the Indus Valley line, yet His Excellency in Council believes that the facilities the latter would afford of throwing troops to any part of the frontier, as well as the effect it would probably exert on the trade of Central Asia, and the habits of the adjoining tribes, by drawing commerce to its stations from beyond our own boundary, may prove to be matters of the gravest consequence. From these considerations it seems to the Governor in Council that, quite independently of the line to Delhi and Agra, this line also should be undertaken without delay.

10. The next line in point of political State importance is the chord line from Dhoond to Munmar, connecting the north eastern and south-eastern branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway above the ghats. This line (vide your No. 1160 R, dated 20th December 1866) has been advocated as forming a connecting link between the northern and southern system of Indian railways, without necessitating the ascent and descent of the Western Ghats.

11. The Secretary of State, in his despatch to this Government, No. 7, dated 15th February 1867, copy of which is put up for reference, has advocated the early construction of this line, and a survey for it has been for some time in progress through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The result will be submitted to the Government of India in full detail as soon as the documents have been received, and it is probable that it may be found advisable to construct the work departmentally through the agency of the Public Works Department.

12. The next line I am desired to notice is the branch, or the extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway from Ahmedabad to Veerungaum and Wudwan. Full reports and estimates of cost, and tenders for construction of this branch were submitted to the Government of India with my No. 157, dated 24th January 1868.

13. It is one of the lines which, in your letter now under reply, is held to be of no State importance. But in this estimate, I am desired to say, His Excellency in Council cannot concur; for, if the measure of State importance of any line of railway be held to be its merits as a military road, or as connecting political centres apart from the prospect of its securing a profitable return on the capital expended on its construction, I am still to observe that the line to Wudwan will give ready access at all seasons of the year to the somewhat turbulent province of Kattywar, and enable Government to throw in troops whenever it may be necessary to do so.

14. The loyalty of the principal chiefs of Kattywar are deeply interested in the execution of this line, is shown by the fact that they are ready to subscribe a considerable part of the capital required for its execution; and its probable effect in adding to the revenue of the main Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway by intercepting much of the cotton traffic that now find its way to Dundooka and other ports for shipment to Bombay, has been strongly dwelt upon in the communications from this Government which have been before the Government of India. I am also directed to refer to my letter No. 834, dated 17th instant, forwarding a copy of a communication from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, strongly urging the construction of this branch.

15. This line is, moreover, so short, and can be so cheaply constructed, that though not ranking, it may be admitted, with the Agra and Delhi extension of the same railway. His Excellency in Council is yet of opinion that it would be advisable at once to undertake it without waiting till the more important work has been completed, and the trusts, therefore, that the Government of India will re-consider their determination to postpone their conclusions as to this branch until the whole question of railway, extensions has been considered and discussed, for such postponement, with such an object, would probably be indefinite.

16. The want of rapid and regular communication between Bombay and the Southern Mahratta Country, and through the eastern jaghees, has long been felt, and in His Excellency in Council's opinion a branch line joining the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at some place beyond Patus, and running southwards through Sattara and the Kolapoor States and Belgaum, and joining the Karwar and Bellary line somewhere near Hooblee, would be a line not only of some commercial, but also of considerable State importance in other respects. Regarding such a line no data have yet been obtained, but it would not be difficult to construct; for in the direction indicated, it would pass the eastern ends of most of the spurs which are thrown off from the Western Ghats. Information will, however, be collected and will be hereafter submitted.

17. The next line of railway of State importance, in the opinion of this Government, is that which, starting from the port of Karwar, and passing the populous town of Hooblee, would traverse the cotton plains of Dharwar, and link in with the Madras Railway at or near Bellary.

18. This line possesses many merits in a commercial aspect, and it would be a very important one from a political and military point of view, as giving access from a safe port, available at all seasons of the year, to the Southern Mahratta Country, which, during the monsoon, is not easily approachable from any of the seats of Government. On the subject of this line I am directed to annex copies of papers noted in the margin.

From Messrs. Nicol & Co., dated 8th June and 24th July 1867.

Petition from certain Native dealers in cotton in Bombay.

Extract from a Note from Mr. Walton, Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Despatch No. 37 of 1867, to the Secretary of State.

19. The Indore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, regarding which the Government of India was addressed in a letter from this Government, No. 418, dated 17th April 1861, is also, in His Excellency in Council's opinion, a line of considerable State importance, and one which should be undertaken as soon as means are available. As you are aware, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have themselves moved strongly in the matter, and, in the absence of a guarantee by Government, that company being unwilling to proceed with the work on the subsidy system, negotiation for a guarantee from His Highness the Maharajah Holkar.

20. This negotiation has not resulted in any practical measure; but as the great difficulty, *viz.*, the disinclination on the part of Her Majesty's Government to extend the guarantee system has now been removed, no doubt the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will urge the claims of this branch, and His Excellency in Council considers they should be favourably received.

21. In addition to the above lines, His Excellency in Council would urge the advisability of proceeding with the following short branches and junctions principally for the effect they would have in bringing traffic on to the main lines. His Excellency is of opinion that if ever the main lines are to prove profitable investments, it will, in a great measure, be brought about by the construction of judiciously selected branch lines and feeders, and that, as further extension of the railway system is dependent on the existing lines either wholly, or in part, covering their guarantee, such branches or feeders cannot be considered to be devoid of State importance merely because they do not themselves subserve any very marked political or military objects:—

Guzerat Branches.—Neriad to Kupperwunj; Broach to Jumboosur; Wasaud to Barsud.

Great Indian Peninsula Branches.—Callian to Bassein road; Kurjut to Hog Island; Barsee to Barsee road station.

22. To summarise—the lines which this Government desire to undertake are as below, and are arranged, according to the judgment of His Excellency in Council, in the order of what may be termed their relative State importance:—

(1).—Extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to Delhi and Agra. Indus Valley line, Kotree to Mooltan.

(2).—Chord-line, Dhoond to Munmar.

(3). Ahmedabad, by Veerungaum, to Wudwan.

(4). Branch from near Patus to the Southern Mahratta Country, through Sattara and Belgaum.

(5). Karwar to Hooblee and Bellary.

(6). Indore Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Khundwa.

(7). Branches in Guzerat.

(8). Branches to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

23. Regarding all these lines except the chord from Dhoond to Munmar, the branch from Patus to the Southern Mahratta Country, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway feeders, there is already ample information before the Government of India to enable them to form a judgment on their claims, and further details will follow when the different surveys that have been ordered have been completed.

From Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the P. W. Department. Dated 8th June, 1867.

A railway from Hooblee, the centre of the Dharwar cotton districts, to Karwar, has been looked on as a certain means of bringing the Dharwar cotton crop to the coast more expeditiously, and at a much cheeper rate, than can now be accomplished by bullock gharries, and also of developing trade between so extensive and fertile a country and Bombay.

2. A line was surveyed and reported on in 1862 by Mr. Latham, C.E., but as he merely hurridly passed along the line of country via the Kyga Ghât, during the monsoon, without assistance or surveying instruments, his report could not be depended on. The line via the Bomboola Ghat, said by Dr. Forbes and Major Anderson to be the shortest and most accessible track, was surveyed in 1865 by Mr. Crockett, a civil engineer employed by the Western India Branch Railway Company. This line was, however, found to be almost impracticable, and the approach to the ghât by the banks of the Kala Nuddee would have been a difficult and expensive engineering work.

3. There are other two lines which have been surveyed for roads, but not for railways, viz., the Kyga and Arbyle Ghâts. The former is partly made, and is the shortest and most direct line from Karwar to Hooblee. The Arbyle road has been completed, and is an excellent fair-weather road, but in many places is very soft and

THE EGYPTIAN VICEROY AND HIS WIVES.

Do you know what the cunning Pacha of Egypt has been doing to equalize his expenses, which have been greater than even expected in subsidies and presents? He dare not of course return to the harem without some pretty jewellery from Paris for the ladies. Ah! the shrewd old fellow. He had ordered before he left 52,000 francs worth of false *parures*. All will be gold probably that glitters in the eyes of his expectant wives; but certainly the imaginary precious stones will not be real. You will grant that it was necessary to establish a financial equilibrium of some kind when I tell you that His Highness while at Eaux Bonnes expended 22,000 francs in telegraphic despatches alone. All I can say is that there are Fellahs in Egypt who will sweat for this. But if the Pacha can thus deceive many wives, it is an argument in favour of polygamy, for certainly a French gentleman could not play such a trick in Paris on one dear wife. But, then, you know how mercenary they are here on both sides. Some savage indeed defines matrimony as a slow poison, of which the *dot* is the *antidote*!—*Paris Letter.*

THE REFORMS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 2.

THE *Senatus Consultum*, read by M. Rouher, contains only twelve articles instead of twenty-six, as had been anticipated. This brevity is not to be regretted, *au contraire*. It is matter of congratulation that there is no article abolishing "incompatibilities," *i. e.* rendering functionaries of all descriptions, and even judges, eligible to sit in the Corps Legislatif, and deciding authoritatively the now vexed question whether the chamberlains and equerries are qualified to be deputies. Without admitting that this reform contains all or even the most essential part of the changes that France must achieve before it can be called a free country, I do not hesitate to say that it more than carries out the promises of the message. It removes the principal impediments to the free action of the Corps Legislatif, and leaves this body very nearly what it should be if—but there is virtue indeed in this "if"—it were freely elected. Article 1 is quite unobjectionable:—"The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif have the initiative of laws." This is a most valuable reform. Hitherto the representatives of the people could only say yes or no to Bills presented by the Crown. Now, just as in the English Parliament, they may propose a new law themselves. In Art. 2, contrary to expectation, the terrible words ministerial responsibility, which it was understood the Emperor shrunk from granting above all other things, are to be found. But I incline to think this is a verbal satisfaction merely of the demand made by the interpellations of the 116. It will, I think, be the opinion of lawyers that the responsibility now to be enacted is not that Parliamentary responsibility which was loudly called for, and is above all things necessary, but merely that illusory responsibility which existed before. Unless I am much mistaken, there is very shallow trickery in the wording of this article. What does it say? The Ministers are only dependent upon the Emperor. So they were before, and that was just the grievance. They deliberate in council under his presidency. So they have always done, and this clause cannot mean to imply any greater solidarity than before, or that they may not individually act in their separate departments under the Emperor's orders. There follows the brief phrase meant to be understood as an enormous concession to public opinion:—"They are responsible." Yes; but responsible to whom? Why, to the Emperor alone, as they always were. And this is made the more obvious by the next phrase:—"They can only be impeached by the Senate"—a provision borrowed verbally from the existing constitution. Strike out therefore from your telegrams and from all other paragraphs, no mater whence proceeding, the statement that the Emperor has granted ministerial responsibility. *Gros Jean comme devant*, says the French proverb, the Ministers are personal valets as heretofore. Art. 3 enacts that Ministers may be members of the Senate or Corps Legislatif. This, although one of the reforms called for by the interpellations, lacks the complement that a deputy accepting office should be subjected to re-election. This most constitutional and wholesome practice would in France be entirely free from the objection sometimes made to it in England, that a Minister might be unable to obtain a seat in Parliament, because the very Article 3 declares, in accordance with established practice, that all Ministers may *ex-officio* take part in the debates of the Senate and Corps Legislatif. I consider it a very bad innovation, which French reformers have not sufficiently thought of, that hereafter all deputies will be open to the temptation of the emoluments and power of office without the check of an appeal to their constituents before their eyes. Article 4 says, "The sittings of the Senate are public." This is a trivial reform indeed. The great reform was made years ago, when the debates of the Senate, instead of being kept secret, were published in the *Moniteur*. It was no doubt ludicrously irrational that the galleries of the Luxembourg palace should be rigorously closed against all comers. But in a national point of view, it is of small consequence indeed that senators should be enabled to give tickets of admission to a few ladies and gentlemen to hear them speak. However, the change is for the better. Five senators may at any time make strangers or withdraw. This cannot be called a liberal clause, considering that any one member of the House of Commons may exercise a like power. Article 5 is one of the most important. The Senate originally could only put a veto on a bill on the ground of unconstitutionality. A few years ago it was enabled to consider a Bill on its merits, and refer it back once for a second reading. Now it is to be enabled, on giving reasons, to throw out a Bill altogether. This article is not likely to be of any immediate practical importance. I fail to see the wisdom of the enactment; for the supposition is inadmissible that the country would tolerate the veto of the Senate, as at present constituted, of any Bill sent up by the Commons House. In England the "Lords" are an old institution, and a good deal of obstructiveness may be endured from them rather than make radical changes; but gratuitously to give the powers of the Lords to such a far less respectable body as the French Senate seems to me fatuity. The hand of Rouher, the new President, is apparent here. By Article 6 the Corps Legislatif is to make its own standing orders, and to elect its own president, vice-presidents, secretaries, and questors. I can only applaud this reform with "both hands." The first clause of Article 7 provides that any member of the Senate or Corps Legislatif may ask a question of Government. This is a good and a very substantial enlargement of the debating power of the Chambers. As it is, interpellations can only be made by leave of a great many bureaux. A rider to this clause, the precise effect of which remains to be seen in practice, stipulates that an order of the day motivé—*i.e.*, a resolution with reasons given—must always be referred to the bureaux whenever the Government requires it. Article 8 greatly enlarges the power of the deputies to propose amendments.

The Council of State, without whose permission no amendment could be even discussed, is now only to give a consultative opinion when called upon by Ministers, and the decision of the Corps Legislatif is to be definitive. Article 9. The budget is to be presented by chapters and articles, and voted by chapters. This is a good reform as far as it goes, but I do not see why the budget should not be voted by articles as well as chapters. Article 10 fulfils the Emperor's promise that changes in the tariff by international treaties shall not in future be made without the consent of the Chamber. This is the bait thrown out to the Protectionists. The opposition say that not only on tariff-but on questions of peace or war, the representatives of the people should have a voice. Article 11 requires explanations from M. Duvergier, Minister of Justice, to make it intelligible. The relations of the Senate, Corps Legislatif, and Council of State with the Emperor and between themselves, are to be regulated by an Imperial decree. I do not suspect any "snake in the grass" materially affecting the liberal character of the Senatus Consultum in this clause, but its import is not obvious. Article 12—the last—merely repeals certain existing laws incompatible with the new Senatus Consultum.

It is a wonderful wonder of wonders that M. Rouher who resigned the office of Minister of State because he objected to the message, and who, as President of the Senate, has attended Ministerial Councils in which the Senatus Consultum, going further than the message was drawn up, should now, after (if public rumour be true) doing his utmost to put a spoke in the wheel of reform, accept the office of drilling the Senators to execute a movement which they fear and hate. The Senatus Consultum is, beyond all doubt, a repeal of many of the most essential conditions of the Imperial Constitution of 1852. But with the present Chamber it will not necessarily restrict personal government materially for the next six years. The Emperor probably thinks this renewed lease of power sufficient for pratical purposes. I do not suppose he says to himself, *après moi le déluge*, because, according to all accounts, his constant thought is for his son. But he fancies—and I believe is deluded in so fancying—that his dynasty may be preserved by verbal and unsubstantial concessions to the cry for self-government.

The following are the principal passages of the speech delivered by M. Rouher in introducing the Senatus Consultum to the Senate:

Gentlemen and dear Colleagues—The Senate is summoned to examine important modifications proposed to be introduced into the Constitution of the Empire. These modifications appeared to have been prepared by a happy accord between the Government and the Corps Legislatif. The appeal which is now made to your constituent power invites your co-operation in a work whose grandeur equals its difficulties. Above the fundamental principles which govern them, the institutions of a people contain prescriptions, regulations, and attributions which vary according to times, and according to the progress of manners and ideas. The science of politics consists in carrying these changes into effect when public opinion has set forth that it considered them expedient and beneficial. No Sovereign has been more faithful than the Emperor to that line of policy, at once skilful and provident. Invested by universal suffrage with immense power, he has ever considered that power as the property of the nation. It will not be one of the least striking features of this epoch, this continuous movement of transformation of the autocratic Empire into the Liberal Empire, a movement which is initiated by the sovereign himself—a movement whose starting point is an amnesty, whose successive stages are the reforms of 1860, 1863, and 1867, and which now, without any undue haste, or any convulsion, culminates in a perfected balance of the public powers, and a better distribution of their rights and attributions. No doubt there are those who will cast a saddened glance behind them, and view with anxiety the long journey that has been performed. There are others, no doubt, whose impatience will lead them to impugn what they consider the sluggishness of this progressive march. This impatience and these regrets are alike unjust. To wish that France should remain stationary, whilst Liberal doctrines prevail all over Europe, would have been tantamount to ignoring the necessary law of our influence in the world, whilst it would have we know the detriment of the future the sacred bonds which connect the Napoleonic dynasty with the French nation. Such interests could not possibly allow us to take into account the preoccupations arising from the use—ever impassioned, often rash—which is invariably made of political liberties. But, to allow oneself to glide carelessly down the slope which leads to a well-known precipice would be to forget that this nation has the right of requiring of its Government absolute security against violent passions, wild hopes, and implacable hatreds. According to an august utterance, the Empire is popular enough to come to terms with liberty, and strong enough to protect liberty against anarchy. That is the truth. No good citizen in France wishes to impair that strength of the Government; the experiment has been made; and a revolution is but a wreched counterfeit of what is called progress and civilisation. The Senate will therefore study the constitutional reforms which will be proposed to it without vain timidity or hasty infatuation, but with the firm intention of interpreting and consecrating by its deliberations the will of the nation. If the efforts of the Government and the great political bodies attain the object submitted to their patriotism, a truer harmony and a more fruitful solidarity will be established between the public powers, and Imperial institutions will thereby acquire more strength, splendour, and popularity. The importance of this session is calculated to render more painful still for the Senate the loss of the illustrious commentator of our constitutional statues, of him who, during sixteen years, directed our discussions. More than ever shall we want to conduct our labours that intelligence, sharpened by the knowledge of law and philosophy, that vast erudition, that great experience learnt in a career mixed up with all the great events of contemporaneous history. He who the Emperor has been gracious enough to select to succeed M. Troplong can never have any other ambition than to enjoy those qualities of the presidency which spring from uprightness of intentions and the will to do good. Thus, my dear colleagues, I shall endeavour to maintain in our discussions a sincere impartiality, and to leave entire liberty to the tribune. The independence of each speaker is the first condition of the independence and authority of our deliberations. Your amenity and courtesy will render my mission easy, and should I accomplish it properly, the most precious evidence I could desire will be your affectionate deference."—*Daily News.*

INDIAN FINANCE.

(Saturday Review.)

IT is impossible to read the statement of the Duke of Argyll on the finances of India without considerable anxiety. This statement was made in redemption of a pledge that the Lords should have placed before them such a statement this session in consequence of the happy accident of the Secretary being a peer. And there can be no reason whatever way the statement should not be made in the Lords as well as in the Commons. It is a mere delusion to suppose that the House of Commons has anything to do with Indian finance. It does not control a single sixpence of Indian expenditure. It only listens to a general statement of what is going on in India in the way of revenue and expenditure; and the use of this statement is that Englishmen generally may have through the newspapers an account of Indian money matters on which they can thoroughly rely. Englishmen are privately through their connexions and by their investments, so much bound up with India that such a statement is of the highest interest and importance, and very many Englishmen will analyse and ponder over the Duke of Argyll's statement from the very legitimate point of view of considering what is the real value of Indian investments. From this point of view we confess we cannot see anything particularly bright or encouraging in the material which has now laid before us. One golden ray of hope and comfort which the Duke discovered in what was otherwise, even in his eyes, rather a dreary prospect, was that the Indian Government can borrow at four per cent., which scarcely any other Government could do except England; and he announced his intention of borrowing freely at this rate. But the question is, whether four per cent. is the real rate at which money can be borrowed for India when the state of Indian finance becomes known in the market. This is not the figure at which money can be got with a direct guarantee from England, and investors will ask whether the security of India is as good as that of a guarantee given by England. Of course, if it is said that England really guarantees Indian loans, any amount of money might be expected to be obtained at four per cent. But it would be most anomalous that England should keep on giving guarantees for millions on millions at the mere pleasure of a Secretary of State. It is always assumed that India is to be regarded apart from England, and that investors have to look only to India and the Indian revenues. If so, four per cent. seems a bad bargain. Two questions generally determine the rate of interest which a Government has to pay—the question of the probable consequences of war to the country, and the facility with which the interest of the loans can be met out of current revenue. Now no great country is likely to suffer from war nearly so much as India. It has not only its own chances of war, from Russia, from Asiatic neighbours, from marauding tribes, from local fanatics, and from popular discontent, but it is liable at any moment to be dragged into war by a country at the other end of the world. If England went to war with any great Power, India would immediately feel the burden. The need for European soldiers would become greater at the very moment when recruiting for them would become more difficult, and their transport much more expensive; while India, as it has no local European army, might see itself denuded of its best soldiers, in order to carry out the military policy of England in some other quarter of the globe. If we turn from considerations of war to those of peace, and ask whether the current revenue of India is likely to expand rapidly, so as to meet the interest on fresh loans, the answer cannot be doubted. There is no probability of getting any increase of revenue at all proportionate to the sums that are to be borrowed. The interest on the loans must be met out of fresh loans. Some day or other, in some happy and roseate future, the prosperity of India may be so great, and its resources so much developed, that the whole of the interest on all its debts may be easily met out of revenue. But that day is very far off, and, until it comes, this interest must be met by fresh borrowing. A country that under such circumstances can get money to any amount it pleases at four per cent. must be considered to be uncommonly lucky.

We gather from the Duke of Argyll's statement that the ordinary revenue and the ordinary expenditure of India are just now in equilibrium. Fifteen millions more are collected than in the years before the mutiny; but then fifteen millions more are spent. And there is no hope of reducing the expenditure. The increase is partly owing to our now finding it necessary to keep a tighter hold on the country by having a larger European force; partly to the greatly increased expense of living, which involves a permanent augmentation of all pay and salaries, military and civil; and partly to our continually governing better, keeping on foot a larger and better police, offering more facilities for obtaining justice, guarding against famines, and so on. Far from any hope of diminution in expenditure, there is every reason to expect it will increase. The lives of our European soldiers are very precious, and we must give them proper accommodation, or they die. A very large sum is being spent, and must be spent, every year for barracks. The prisons and goals of India are disgraceful, according to Western ideas, and must be rebuilt. Education must and will receive larger grants; and, whichever way we turn, we find it borne in upon us that civilizing a couple of hundred million Orientals is very expensive work. On the other hand, the revenue is not a revenue capable of rapid expansion. The bulk of it comes from the land, and the bulk of the land is held at a fixed rent during a period of years. No augmentation of the customs dues is possible, for English goods could not compete at all with native manufactures if there were any but the most moderate import duty, and Manchester is much too powerful to allow the Indian revenue to be adjusted to its inconvenience. An article of the first necessity to the natives is already so highly taxed that Lord Lawrence took occasion to plead for its reduction. The opium crop, which produces a very large portion of the revenue, depends for its extreme value on the continuance of the notion among the Chinese that it is alarmingly wicked to grow it but not alarmingly wicked to eat it. The most that it is supposed can be got out of the whole of India from an Income-tax is under a million sterling. Of course, in times of peace and under a good Government, the revenue must improve somewhat every year. The country grows richer, and in one way or other more money comes into the Treasury. But it is evident that the ordinary expenditure of India tends to increase faster than the ordinary revenue. There is an immense pressure always being exercised from a thousand different quarters for laying out more money. Good government, religion, philanthropy, all cry out, like the horseleech, "Give, give." Every one in India wants to lay out Government money on the highest principles and with the noblest motives. But the money is not forthcoming. All Indian financiers agree that they cannot even think of a new tax; and the old taxes have been strained to a point which India doubtless can very well bear, but which preclude all hope of a rapidly increasing revenue.

The true mode, therefore, of regarding Indian finance is, we conceive, to regard it as the finance of a country which just pays its way in times of peace; which can only meet war by loans, and which is peculiarly exposed to the risks of war, and which wants to borrow vast sums for public works, the interest on which for many years can only be met by fresh loans. That it is wise to embark in these public works we do not for a moment contest. The Government henceforth intends to make its railways for itself, and this is quite right. It will make the lines more cheaply; it will control them more efficiently; and it will, perhaps, get the money on better terms. It is exceedingly good policy to make railways and roads, and to construct works for irrigation. All these things pay indirectly, if not directly. War may be averted, or its dimensions lessened, by the construction of railways, enabling us to pass our troops rapidly to the point where they are most wanted; districts now inaccessible may be opened up by lines being made, on which for sometime there will be a loss; famines may be warded off by an artificial supply of water. These are all good things, and there is no end to what may be wanted of them. Lord Lawrence speaks of 30,000 miles of railway at £12,000 a mile being wanted. The Cotton Supply Association thinks that "ten millions a year at least will be needed adequately to meet the requirements necessary for the agricultural development of the country;" and we presume a good round sum besides would be wanted for other public works, especially those designed to preserve and increase our military strength. If people in England will find India every year, let us say, only fifteen millions at four per cent., and if other sets of people in succeeding years will find the money to pay the four per cent., India will certainly profit by it. This is the Napoleonic system of finance, and no doubt France and Napoleon have done well under it. But let the real state of things be understood. India will come into the market as a borrower, just in the way our friend the Viceroy comes, or as his suzerain, the stern claimant of the best bed at Buckingham Palace, comes. It will ask for principal without having the means of meeting the interest. Of course the interest is some day to come honesty out of revenue. It always is; there is a most lucrative reform in the Pashalics of the Euphrates to be instituted; and there are astonishing symptoms of dawning intelligence among the Egyptian fellahs. Turkey and Egypt are always going to pay interest out of revenue; but, as a matter of fact, they do pay out of fresh loans. India must avowedly do the same thing, only that, according to the Duke of Argyll, it is to have the unspeakable advantage of being always able to borrow at four per cent.

A NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE following is the gist of the new Constitution of Servia:—

Art. 1 declares that the principality of Servia is an hereditary constitutional monarchy, with a national representation.

Art. 3 declares that the person of the Prince is inviolable and irresponsible.

Art. 10 confirms the hereditary in the Obrenovitch family, according to the order of primogeniture in the direct masculine line, and should that line be extinguished it shall revert to the collateral line according to the same order. However, should the actual Prince die without any male heir, the right of succession to the Throne shall revert to the male issue of the daughters of Prince Milosch I, who are now living in Hungaria. In that eventuality the Servian people shall elect among those descendants the one they deem the most worthy. Should there not be any male heir in that issue, the Servian nation shall then confer the power on one of their co-citizens; but in no case whatever any member of the Kara-Georgevitch family or of his posterity, on whom the people has let fall their malediction, shall be elected.

Art. 11. The Prince must belong to the Eastern Greek religion.

Art. 16 enacts that should one of the regents die during the Prince's minority, the two others are to replace him, with the sanction of the Council of State, one month after his death. Should one of them be incapacitated by illness, the two others will continue to govern alone till he has recovered.

Art. 17 provides that if the Prince's minority should last more than five years, the Skuptchina will elect the regents for three years; but should the minority last less than five years, that assembly shall elect the regents for the whole minority.*

Art 42. The Skuptchina is composed of deputies elected by the people and of members appointed by the Prince. There is an ordinary Skuptchina and an extraordinary one.

Art 46. Every Servian of age and paying taxes is an elector.

Art. 47. Every elector can be chosen a deputy if he is more than thirty years of age, and pays at least six crowns (25 shillings) of taxes.

Art. 48. No public functionary can be elected a deputy; but the members of the Skuptchina to be appointed by the Prince can be chosen among every class of citizens.

Art. 53. The extraordinary Skuptchina will elect its president and vice-president: the ordinary one will elect six members, among whom the Prince will appoint the president and vice-president. The ordinary Skuptchina will be called Legislative Corps, and will be convoked every year; the extraordinary one will be convoked only in extraordinary circumstances. The first is composed of 120 members, and the second of 500.

Art. 54. The councillors of state are appointed by the Prince; their number will not be less than 11 nor more than 15.

Art. 56. No tax whatever can be established without the sanction of the Skuptchina.

Art. 57. No law shall be published without having been voted by that assembly.

Art. 69. The ministers are responsible; they will take a part in the parliamentary debates, but they shall not vote. The Prince can send to parliament, instead of or with his ministers, men in his confidence to give necessary explanations to the Skuptchina. They shall have the same rights as the ministers, but shall not vote.

Art. 102. The ministers can be arraigned by the Skuptchina. The demand to that effect is to be signed by twenty members at least.

Art. 104. The ministers will be juged by a court appointed *ad hoc*. The convicted ministers cannot be pardoned by the Prince without the Skuptchina's sanction.

Art. 117 relates to the institution of the jury.

The other articles are relative to the legal freedom of worship, and to the freedom of the prees.

A WORD FOR WIVES.

[BY ONE OF THEM.]

(Madras Mail.)

IN a recent issue of this paper an article appeared, extracted from the *Saturday Review*, and entitled "Bored Husbands," upon which we wish to offer a few remarks. It does not appear to have entered the mind of the writer that there could be any view of the question but his own. He assumes in the most arrogant manner that "statements" must necessarily be "facts," and quite loses sight of the circumstance that nearly every particular which he considers so trying to the unfortunate bored husband is participated in by the wife, and equally felt by her. We deny *in toto* the premises upon which the arguments in that article are based. The writer states "few women take a living interest in the lives of men, and fewer still understand them," and that "as a race they are *utterly unable to comprehend* his pleasures, his thoughts, his duties; the responsibilities of his profession" and so on. The italics are our own. Truly this is placing woman in a rather new light; and, to Christian nations, a somewhat strange one! Is it so, that women are unable to comprehend men? Is *their race* different? Their nature inferior? Reading the sentences of the *Saturday Review* one would almost imagine that the writer was comparing man with some lower animal—his horse, or dog, some good and useful creature enough in its way, but one with no shadow of claim to the title of companion. We deny most emphatically that there is any pursuit, duty, aspiration, affection, or pleasure worthy the name, that woman *as woman*, cannot comprehend and share with man. But, though the writer has such a contemptible idea of woman, he is somewhat inconsistent; for his argument would seem to be that poorness of quality is to be compensated by excess of quantity: that though one woman is not large-souled enough, or comprehensive enough, to satisfy one man, *many women* might; and in this Mormon-view he expects the wives of bored husbands to sympathise, and to encourage the visits of "Mrs. or Miss So-and-So to brighten up the hours" whenever their husbands are tired or satiated with their own poor society. But we maintain that her social instinct is as large as his. What is sufficient to satisfy one, should satisfy both. The man who desires that in his wife's regard he should stand alone, at such a distance from all others as to be virtually the only man in the world to her, should be willing to accord her the same unique position in his. We are speaking of course in the abstract, not of particular cases. There are men, many such, good and noble, who, through one false step have tied themselves for life to women wholly unworthy of them—frivolous, heartless women, incapable of appreciating their husbands higher characters; and there are women, perhaps quite as many, noble, self-sacrificing women, who by the same false step are condemned to life-long unhappiness—women, whose characters and capabilities are as sealed books to their husbands.

Conceding this, allowing as we all must that marriage is a great lottery in which comparatively few draw prizes, wherein does the fault lie? Can any man honestly say, always, or even most frequently, with the woman? We fancy the scales are pretty evenly balanced. From the tone of the *Saturday Review* article, all through the writer would appear to be thinking of the professional class—men who, for the greater part of each day, are occupied at office, or upon professional work, and who return in the evening for, at the most, three or four hours of home. These, then, are the hours which require "brightening." We certainly cannot understand a man with any affection for his wife, finding it necessary for the passing of that time pleasantly, "to enlarge the home life" by such "an intimate form of society" as his wife might justly dread and look upon with suspicion. A glance down the columns of almost any daily paper might justify her fears, as to the possible results of such intercourse. Not that she fears being, or becoming second in her husband's eyes. When he gets the length of "supplementing his wife's deficiencies" by associating with more pleasant female friends during his few leisure hours, most women would consider his heart too poor a treasure to be worth the guarding. Were the subject not too grave, we should be tempted to smile at the picture of the interesting bored husband drawn for us in the article under comment. He is "as isolated with her as alone. And she? In these cases one seldom suffers alone." The bachelor friends who smoke, induce her husband to "drink more than is good for him, to bet, to play the Derby, to play at whist or billiards for half crowns, or lead him in some other way of offence abhorrent to women, are shouldered out." There are not *many* other bad ways, and we should be sorry to particularise them; but putting smoking out of the question, as it is a habit most married men indulge, we think a woman hardly to blame for disliking companions who entice her husband to drink and gamble, to ruin himself, and involve her and her children in misery. A woman we conceive generally gives up more, has more to give up, for her husband than he for her. Her freedom is substantially in his hands; and, though men sometimes talk of losing their's by marriage, it is in fact but rarely indeed the case. "The sense of being tied for life, of never being able to be alone again," if by alone we understand alone in the house, *alone* to be considered and provided for—if *this* is painful to any man he should remain single, as if the unavoidable sequence of marriage, and he knows that he cannot escape it. That at least cannot be classed among the "many dangers to be encountered" not a "shadow of which was seen in the wooing." But in every other sense, except those we have named, he may be alone almost as much as he chooses; aye, and leave his wife alone too, shut her out from his plans, his thoughts, his pleasures, his employments, his confidence, his time. In all these he may continue to be essentially alone. But, though we have said we write, and as we trust with just indignation at the article under notice, we utterly disclaim all desire for the establishment of the "rights of women" as they are generally understood in the present day. Though we maintain that woman is equal to man in reason, intellect, and all moral attributes, sufficiently so at least to be his companion in everything right and good, we entirely acquiesce in that Divine arrangement which for harmony's sake has appointed her place to be one of subjection and retirement; and which by giving to man a rougher physical organisation has shown his part to be in the more bustling scenes of life, and hers in the not less important sphere of home. We contend that she is shut out from participation in some of his pursuits, not from lack of power to comprehend them, but by the pressure of her own not less necessary duties. The assertion that "no women in the world are so exclusive towards their husbands, as English women" is perhaps more closely bound up with the fact than many are aware, that only Englishmen and Englishwomen understand the word "Home." There is a depth in its meaning, and a reality in its existence, which would soon cease, or be changed into a something equivalent to the French "chez-vous," were Englishwomen, and Christian women, to become more lax in their ideas, or less "exclusive" in their behaviour to their *bored husbands*.

* The minority of the actual Prince being to last but four years and three months, then the present members of the Regency will not be re-elected after three years.—ED.

SHAKESPEARE MIS-IMPROVED.

"IF we wish," wrote an admirable essayist, "to know the force of human genius, we should read Shakespeare. If we wish to see the insignificance of human learning, we may study his commentators." This often quoted observation never recurred to me more forcibly than when, the last time I read Dame Quickly's simply pathetic narration of the death of poor, dear, rascally Falstaff, I bethought me of certain critical disputes as to the real text. You will remember what follows as being part of the story of mine hostess of the "Boar's Head," Eastcheap:—

"'A parted even just between twelve and one, even at the turning o' the tide; for after I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pin and 'a babbled o' green fields." For my own poor part I was always ready, till some luckless recent reading of mine, to accept this natural description without question as it stands in the modern popular editions. I am not, however, to have my way of thinking, I fear, any longer—that is, if I must pin my faith to Shakespearean commentators. As regards the beautiful "green fields" touch of nature, I have just read that, before Theobald's edition of Shakespeare, the text ran, "and a *table* of green fields." That critic very properly, I try to think, altered it to what now stands. But then—to disenchant supporters of the "green fields" theory—no less a critic than the poet Pope would reject the words "table," &c., and "babbled" alike and altogether. "These words," in his edition, he says, "'and a table of green fields,' are not to be found in the old editions of 1600 and 1608. This nonsense," he goes on to say, got into the subsequent editions in this way:—"The stage editors printed from the common, piece-meal written parts in the playhouse. A table was here directed to be brought in (it being a scene in a tavern where they drink at parting), and this direction crept into the text from the margin. Greenfield was the name of the property-man in that time who furnished implements, &c., for the actors. A table of Greenfield's." Why did I not rest and be thankful in my blissfully ignorant possession of a shilling edition of Shakespeare? owing Mr. Alexander Pope, poet, some time of Twickenham, nothing for his cruelly kind suggestion—which makes me think of Shakespearean commentators in the words of the old song about body-snatchers:—

It's very hard these sort o' men
Can't let a body be.

—*Once a Week.*

WILDBAD.

AT Wildbad the water bubbles at blood-heat from the rocks, and sand is strewn on the ground, whereupon the humbler pilgrims of health wade or recline. I recollect a few years ago asking in Germany if there was any pretty, retired bathing-place totally free from railways and pianofortes. A friend recommended me to Wildbad, and I travelled (I think about 30 miles) through a pretty country from Stuttgart to the place, passing on the way that delightful royal park charmingly named *Solitude*. I found Wildbad a most agreeable retreat, notwithstanding the monotony of its two, and two only, long narrow streets, for the little centre of the natural baths lies in a lovely vale of the Schwartzwald or Black Forest. It is nearly fifteen hundred feet above the sea-level nevertheless, and the climate is delightful in summer. One can plunge in ten minutes into all the gloom and solitude of the great forest, or take a rod and find as pleasant troutfishing as any in Germany. Though at that time there was no railway to Wildbad, now I believe it is ironed, locomotived, pianoforted, and spoilt. I found my friend was not quite correct about the absence of that other misery to which I referred. Dining at the *table d'hôte* at noon, I asked the landlord to share with me a bottle of better wine. By the way, what a delicious sensation it must be to drink good wine, and to be paid for drinking it! After many inquiries on matters resting less broodingly on my heart, I took courage at last, and, with a fluttering bosom, broached the question: "Pray, landlord, are there any pianos in Wildbad?" "Oh! dear. Yes, Sir; if you love music there is plenty of it." "But pianos?" "Well, Sir, there are two certainly in the place," and he added quickly, mistaking probably the meaning of my look of despair; "but you can easily have one; they are both for hire." "Delightful. Come, landlord," said I, "we will have another bottle if you promise to drink three-quarters of it." Next morning I hired the two pianofortes, had them brought to my room, then stowed away out of my sight in a closet. I locked them and carefully concealed the keys. Indeed that day I felt as if I had got a new lease of life, for the whistle of a locomotive and the sound of a piano were impossible to hear at Wildbad. I dare say I might have remained at the place until now, but some singers came from Frankfort, and I was asked to lend one of the instruments. Deaf to all private entreaty on the subject, I plunged into the recesses of the Schwartzwald, but on my return had the mortification to find the Burgomaster heading a deputation of the natives, and requesting to be allowed to read an address to the supposed unmusical stranger. It was an humble, an imploring request that I should give up one of the instruments for two nights only. What could I do? "Mr. Burgomaster and gentlemen," said I in very bad German, "you have gained the piano; you have lost the eccentric Englishman," and I packed my portmanteaux and travelled the weary road that evening all the way to Stuttgart. The Prince of Wales will now probably find one hundred pianofortes at the place if he desires it. I trust His Royal Highness will find something better—renewed health and strength for his charming partner, one of the most amiable, happy minded, and unaffected ladies that ever graced so high a station. I have certainly always heard of the efficacy of the Wildbad waters for cases of rheumatism and stiff joints, and I trust the gentle Alexandra will return to England as skippingly as a kid, as lively and expert on the light as, as when I used once on a time to see the favourite daughter of Denmark skating gracefully on the congealed waters of the great ditch of the Copenhagen fortifications.—*Paris Letter.*

A REAL SINECURE.

IN Class VI., at the foot of page 391 of the Estimates for the year ending the 31st of March, 1870, there occurs the following curious item:—To the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Patentee of Fankrupt, £7,352 14s. 6d., yearly allowance authorized on the 11th of January, 1832, for abolition of fees. We have taken some little trouble to ascertain who this lucky gentleman is. We find that he is a nephew of the first and brother of the second Lord Thurlow, and that at the time of passing the Bankruptcy Act of 1 and 2 William IV., cap. 46, he was fortunate enough to hold from the Crown by letters patent this office, the duties of which could hardly have been onerous, as they are not even mentioned in the former Bankruptcy Act, 6 George IV., cap. 16, although 136 sections are employed to define the powers of the Commissioners and to set forth the whole proceedings of the Court. In this Act, then, of 1 and 2 William IV., cap. 56, Mr. Thurlow has two clauses all to himself—first, section 52, as follows:—"And whereas the office of the patentee 'for the execution of the laws and statutes concerning bankrupts,' is now held by the Rev. Thomas Thurlow by virtue of a grant thereof by letters patent made to him for the term of his natural life, and the same office hath also been granted by letters patent to the Hon. William Henry John Scott for the term of his natural life after the termination of the previous existing interest therein, and it is thereas the duties of the said office and the fees and emoluments payable in respect thereof, will by virtue of the provisions of this Act be wholly discontinued, and it is just and reasonable that such compensation as is hereafter provided shall be made to the said patentees in lieu of such fees and emoluments, be it therefore enacted that the Accountant-General and the two senior members of the High Court of Chancery shall be and are hereby appointed for the purpose aforesaid mentioned, and those Commissioners shall, within six months after the passing of this Act, by examination on oath or otherwise, which oath they and each of them are and his hereby authorized to administer, inquire into and ascertain the amount of the annual clear legal profits and emoluments of the said office, to be computed on an average of the last three years (after deducting all payments ascertained to be made there anent), and shall certify such amount in writing under their hands to the Lord High Chancellor, whereupon an annuity equal to such amount shall forthwith become a charge on an account to be opened by the said Accountant-General, and to be entitled 'the Secretary of Bankruptcy Compensation Account,' and shall be paid to the said Thomas Thurlow during his natural life, and from and after his decease to the said William Henry John Scott during his natural life in case he shall survive him." Then follows a provision that the amount shall be paid half-yearly, and the usual condition as to share of amount in case of death. We have therefore a clergyman holding an office which, of course, must at that time have been a sinecure, compensated by an annual grant, the sum of which was equal to an average of the receipt of the three years preceding the abolition of his office—that is to say, amounting to £7,352 14s. 6d. per annum. But this is not all. A note at the foot of the same page of the Estimates informs us that, in addition to that sum, the Rev. Thomas Thurlow is in the receipt of £4,028 as compensation for the loss of office as late Keeper and Clerk of the Hanaper. Section 53 of the Act 1 and 2 of William IV., cap. 56, above cited, abolishes the office of Clerk of the Hanaper, together with the old Commission of Bankruptcy, with "fair compensation." But section 54 is again devoted to Mr. Thurlow, and declares that the Clerk of the Hanapers compensation is to be fixed in the same manner as the compensation to the Patentee of Bankruptcy—that is to say, on an average of the receipts of the three preceding years. Besides these, the rev. gentleman receives bagatelle of £335 12s. 3d. as compensation for loss of office as Prothonotary of the Court of Pleas, Durham. In all, therefore, Mr. Thurlow has two clauses all to himself—first, section 52, as follows:—"And whereas the office of the patentee 'for the execution of the laws and statutes concerning bankrupts,' is now held by the Rev. Thomas Thurlow by virtue of a grant thereof by letters patent made to him for the term of his natural life, and the same office hath also been granted by letters patent to the Hon. 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